

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VII. (New Series), No. 330.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

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(The Nationality Bill provides that British women on marrying a foreigner shall cease to be British.)

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Our Cartoon	611	Comparison of Panish- ments	618
The Outlook	611	Pageant of Famous Men and Women	618
The Present Situation	612	The Revolutionaries	619
New Novels	613	The Movement Abroad	620
The Prime on the Woman's Movement	614	Y.W.O.A. Conference at Stockholm. Some Notes by Constance E. Mand	620
Militancy and the Public. By Lorimer Royston	615	British Women's Nationality Correspondence	621
"Ma Manly Sperrit." By T. O'Meara	615	News of Other Societies	622
Uncle Sam Sets an Example to John Bull	616	Coming Events	623

DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate his paper

THE OUTLOOK

Members of the House of Commons have been agitated during the past week over the question of an Autumn Session, which they are anxious at all costs to avoid. The general public, however, who pay the salary of M.P.s, and who find the political work of the country being muddled or left undone, do not see the same reason for allowing them a six months' holiday.

Why Not an Autumn Session?

The most vital reform which it is the duty of M.P.s to stay at Westminster into the autumn to pass into law is the enfranchisement of women. The day has gone by since any attempt at valid argument against votes for women was made. Opponents confine themselves now to trusting to the resistance to reform provided by the prejudices of Mr. Asquith and the crafty manoeuvres of Mr. Lloyd George. But it is every day becoming clearer that these two men cannot very much longer block the way to progress. Why, then, should not the change be made this year?

Woman Suffrage This Year

Such a proposition has everything to commend it. Woman suffrage is long overdue in this country. Great Britain, which prides itself on being in the van of progress in many things, and particularly in Parliamentary matters, is getting more and more behindhand compared with other countries in its treatment of women. The procrastination of politicians has already led to grave unrest among many thousands of women, and even to revolutionary

methods among a considerable section. A Franchise Bill carried this year would enable women to vote at a General Election in 1915, and would give a national character to the new Parliament which is wholly lacking in the present male-elected House of Commons. We call, then, for an Autumn Session, with Votes for Women as its principal objective.

Loss of British Nationality

Evidence of the unfitness of the present House of Commons to legislate for women is provided by the Nationality Bill, which is arousing a storm of protest in Australia. By its provisions the present inequitable customs as to the loss of nationality by a British woman on marriage are being stereotyped into law, while the rights of Australian women are being swept away. It seems difficult to convince the ordinary M.P. that there is in reality no reason whatever why this country should hand over a loyal subject to become the subject of a foreign power simply because that subject is a woman, and is married to a man who is a foreigner.

The Case of Sylvia Pankhurst

Mr. McKenna is apparently not to be moved from his vindictive and wooden-headed method of dealing with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Arrested months ago for an alleged incitement in a speech, she was ordered to give an undertaking and find sureties. This she declined to do, and as an alternative was sent to prison for three months. Of this sentence she has now served nearly ten weeks, including nine hunger strikes, a punishment which, according to Mr. McKenna himself, is equivalent to many times her original sentence. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is not a party to the attacks on property organised by the W.S.P.U., from which she has long since severed her connection. Yet all Mr. McKenna will say in answer to Mr. Wedgwood in the House of Commons is that he will remit the remainder of her sentence if she will give the undertaking which she has already refused.

Forcible Feeding

Meanwhile the brutality of forcible feeding still continues, and it is especially revolting to note that it is now being inflicted on unconvicted as well as upon convicted prisoners. Unconvicted prisoners are by the law of the land presumed to be innocent until they are proved to be guilty, and this procedure is therefore a direct violation of the spirit of Mr.

McKenna's undertaking to the House of Commons on the introduction of the Cat and Mouse Act.

The "Nation" Demands a Suffragist Cabinet

The *Nation*, in its last issue, contains a clear-sighted article on the working women's deputation to the Premier. It commences by pointing out the need of the unrepresented for the vote as a means of compelling legislation:—

The average politician is conscious of a certain virtue when he turns aside on Friday afternoon, or in those slack seasons of a session which grow constantly rarer, to "do something" for those who have no direct claim upon his time and no control upon his votes. To the unrepresented he gives of his charity; for his electors he works.

The *Nation* then reiterates its conviction that it is "morally certain that if Liberalism fails to grant woman suffrage on a democratic, Conservatism will concede it on a narrow basis," and expresses the opinion that after the next election several of the present Cabinet Ministers will refuse to take office in a Cabinet precluded from action on the suffrage. As to a method of unofficial compromise, it says: "The 'torpedo' which sank the Conciliation Bill submerged the hope of any similar procedure. The way out of this tangle is clear. The next Liberal Cabinet is bound to be a Suffragist Cabinet."

Mrs. Sidney Webb's Articles

Our readers will be interested in the announcement that the *New Statesman* intends to publish five special articles by Mrs. Sidney Webb, dealing with questions closely related to the woman's movement. The first, entitled "The Individual, Other Individuals, and the Community," will appear in the next issue, July 4. The others, in order, will be: "The Falling Birth Rate," "Maternity Under Free Conditions," "The Woman's Right of Entry into all Occupations," "Equal Remuneration for Men and Women." Mrs. Sidney Webb is a thinker who always brings new light on current topics.

US at Kingsway Hall Next Tuesday

Judging by the rapidity with which tickets are being sold, the meeting of the United Suffragists on Tuesday next in the Kingsway Hall promises to be a great success. Miss Lena Ashwell is to take the chair, and the speakers will include Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Mrs. John Scurr, Mr. H. D. Harben, Mr. H. W. Nevinnson, and the Very Rev. Father Bede Jarrett. Those who wish to be present should secure places without delay.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

DEMAND IN THE COUNTRY

Important Open-Air Demonstrations

MANCHESTER SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION

Demand for a Government Measure

This has been a week of Suffrage demonstrations, to say nothing of pageants and fêtes and garden parties. Not the least important was the fine procession through Manchester last Saturday, culminating in a mass meeting at Platt's Fields, in which the Manchester and District Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies, the Men's League, Free Church League, and several Labour bodies took part. The crowd was sympathetic throughout, and the resolution demanding a Government measure was passed with scarcely any dissentients at each platform.

Mrs. Fawcett on the Situation

Mrs. Fawcett said she did not care what system it was by which the disability of sex was broken down, but was of opinion that women suffragists would welcome it all the more if it were accomplished by a measure on a broad and democratic basis, and if a large number of women were admitted to the electorate. She called upon the Government to listen to public opinion in this matter, and complained that Parliament was not moving with the times.

On Militancy

Of the present disorder Mrs. Fawcett said that this was a matter that must be dealt with in a practical way. It could certainly be claimed that the disorder in question had been produced by the neglect and insincerity of Parliament in dealing with this great question. (Hear, hear.) The women had been deceived again and again. They had been exasperated, and it always happened in such cases that the more excitable became guilty of acts of disorder. She did not justify them, but it was human nature, and such things must be expected when Parliament dealt with great causes with such frivolity and insincerity.

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

"Incensed" Public Out of Sight DEMAND FOR AUTUMN SESSION

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Those who have not long discovered that the "incensed" public, about which we have heard so much during recent militant activities, is a figment of the imagination suggested by the Press and the magisterial Bench, would have received a serious shock last Sunday afternoon, when an enthusiastic and orderly crowd of several thousands listened for nearly two hours to speeches made in connection with the Suffrage demonstration organized by the Forward Cymric League.

For the First Time

The importance of the occasion was intensified by the circumstance of its being, we believe, the first time that an autumn session in 1914 has been demanded publicly by Suffragists as the best method of settling their question and relieving the present tragic situation. Every mention of such a course of action on the part of the Government was received with cheers and other signs of approval by the listening crowds. The United Suffragists occupied the east plinth, their purple, white and orange banner, with its sporting motto, "Usque ad finem," making a fine splash of colour seen far down the Strand; the purple, white, green and red of the East London Federation formed an equally pleasing background to the workers who spoke from the west side of the Nelson Column; while the great red dragon on a green background was spread across the north side, the largest of the three platforms, which was occupied by the Welsh speakers themselves.

The Processions

The West End procession was the first to arrive. Forming up on the Embankment near the Temple Station, the two contingents—Forward Cymric League and United Suffragists—marched along the Strand, banners and tricolours waving in the breeze, and arrived in the Square to the strains of the "Men of Harlech." Soon after, they were reinforced by the East End contingent, and in a very little time the speakers got to work, and the

following resolution was proposed from the three platforms:—

That this meeting calls upon the Government to introduce a Government measure for Women Suffrage, to summon a special Autumn Session for this purpose and to give justice instead of the present coercion and torture of women.

To this resolution a rider was added by the East London Federation and the United Suffragists, calling for the unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

The Speeches

The speeches were of a high order. The East London men and women held their crowd enthralled with stories of the conditions of life among the workers, which no one could doubt or deny, for the workers were themselves bearing testimony. Most of the Welsh people in the audience were naturally congregated below the principal platform, where Mrs. Mansell-Moulin, in Welsh national costume, was supported by other Welsh speakers similarly dressed. Miss Evelyn Sharp proposed the resolution here, and the Rev. Drew Roberts seconded it; the proposer making mainly a political speech, while the seconder roused much feeling by quoting "Comparisons of Punishments" from recent issues of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. He had also a good deal to say in condemnation of Mr. Lloyd George as a Suffragist; and an anxious Welshman was heard to murmur on the plinth: "If he isn't careful the Welshmen in the crowd will duck him in the fountain."

But the Welshmen in the crowd were more true to the principles of Welsh freedom than their countryman at the Treasury, and the courageous speaker was applauded, not ducked.

At the United Suffragists' platform the largest audience was to be found, and a very large proportion of it consisted of electors. Here the resolution was proposed by Mrs. Ayrton Gould and seconded by Mr. John Sourr, and other speakers were Mrs. Parsons and Mr. Henry Nevins.

The Ubiquitous Ones

If the Cymric League had all the Welshmen in their audience, the United Suffragists appeared to have all the plain clothes detectives in theirs, and three shorthand writers were especially busy taking down the speeches made from this side of the plinth. The speakers made many humorous and witty allusions to their presence, which were much appreciated by the crowd.

Although the sun blazed down mercilessly and the demonstration was timed to stop at six o'clock, such was the interest evinced in the speeches that the resolution was not put, and carried until 6.30, and even then the thickly-packed rows of people were exceedingly loth to disperse.

Presumably there are not enough anti-Suffragist hooligans to go round, and so Trafalgar Square was free from them on Sunday afternoon. Or is the "incensed public" entirely represented by the handful of roughs who have been bound over recently by magistrates at Streatham, Hampstead, and elsewhere, and so been put hors de combat? It looks rather like it!

LABOUR PARTY AND THE VOTE

An East End Deputation

Last Monday a committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party received a deputation from the East London Federation in the House of Commons, headed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. According to the *Daily Citizen*, "the general suffrage situation and the Premier's replies to the recent deputation were discussed, and several proposals were made. These will be considered by the committee and reported on to the Party in due course."

No Immediate Hurry!

Speaking at Wigan last Saturday, Mr. T. Richardson, M.P., is reported to have said that "the Labour party stood for the equality of the sexes, and by the time the young girls of to-day had reached maturity he was confident that women would have the vote."

That may be soon enough for Mr. T. Richardson, M.P., but the women who have already reached maturity, and some of them old age, in fighting long years for the vote do not mean to "wait and see" for another generation!

IN THE HOUSE & IN THE PRESS

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst

In the House of Commons on June 24, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Prime Minister whether he has yet consulted with the Home Secretary as to the unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst; and, if so, what conclusion has he come to in the matter?

Mr. Lloyd George: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. My right hon. friend informs me that he has always been willing, and is still willing, to recommend to His Majesty the remission of the remainder of Miss Pankhurst's sentence if she will give an undertaking to abstain in future from criminal actions and incitements to crime and disorder.

Mr. Wedgwood: Has my right hon. friend read the reply of the Prime Minister to the deputation the other day, and is he aware that the East End women are not advocating violence, and have separated entirely from the W.S.P.U., and seeing that Miss Pankhurst has been arrested eight times, can he not see his way to grant the full remission of her sentence?

With reference to the above question it is, perhaps, worth repeating that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has already carried on a hunger and thirst strike for sixty-five days in nine separate terms of imprisonment, and has now two weeks and five days left of her three months' sentence. And the Home Secretary said in the House the other day, that a six or eight days' hunger and thirst strike was equal to two or three months' ordinary imprisonment!

According to that computation, Miss Pankhurst has already served her original sentence nine times over. Yet sooner than save her from the remaining nineteen days' imprisonment, the Government haggles over an "undertaking" which they know she would think it wrong to give.

"Shadowing" Militants

In the House of Commons on June 24, Captain Murray asked the Home Secretary whether every female person who is known to be an active participant in or in any way connected with the outrages committed by the militant Suffragists is constantly and at all times shadowed by members of the detective force; and, if not, whether he will make arrangements for this to be done.

Mr. McKenna: I fear it would be quite impracticable to undertake such shadowing as my hon. friend suggests.

Captain Murray: Will the right hon. gentleman say why?

Mr. McKenna: That would necessitate a long statement.

Unconvicted Prisoners

In the House of Commons on June 24, Mr. O'Shaughnessy asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what was the date of the arrest of Miss Grace Roe, who, with others, has been charged with conspiracy at the Marylebone Police Court; how many times since her arrest and imprisonment in Holloway Gaol has she been remanded by the magistrate; for how many days she has been forcibly fed; whether there is danger of her health breaking down; and why her case has not been dealt with before now?

Mr. McKenna: Miss Roe was arrested on May 23, and, after being five times remanded for short periods by the magistrate, was committed for trial on June 9. She was forcibly fed for the first time on May 26, and has been fed every day since. Her condition of health is now reported to be generally satisfactory. Since she was deprived of certain noxious drugs, which had been surreptitiously supplied to her by her friends, the process of feeding her has been attended with much better results. She will be tried at the present sessions at the Central Criminal Court. Her case could not have been dealt with any earlier.

A DANISH CRITICISM OF MR. McKENNA

A Danish correspondent writes from Copenhagen:

"One of the best Copenhagen daily papers had a leading article on the woman suffrage discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 11th inst. Referring to Mr. McKenna's attack on rich women who paid others a modest sum to commit crime, it says:

"But Mr. McKenna forgot to say what proof he had for this assertion, and

until it is forthcoming we refuse to believe in the accuracy of the grievous charges brought against the leaders of the votes for women movement in England. It is common knowledge that many have risked both life and health in this agitation."

THE MOVEMENT AND THE PRESS

Working Women's Deputation

It may be that they attach too much importance to the privileges of citizenship, which men, it must be admitted, do not seem to prize very highly. It may be that, with more experience of political remedies, they would be disillusioned as many men are. But at least they, who are the sufferers, know what are the evils to be remedied. They are challenging the wisdom of a rule which has not found a remedy; it is no answer to assert that, in the opinion of those who have failed to eradicate those evils, the challengers would also fail.—*Yorkshire Observer*.

If Mr. Asquith was not converted to a belief in Woman Suffrage by the speeches delivered by the working women of East London who went on deputation to him last Saturday, his soul in this respect must be past praying for.—*Labour Leader*.

The Political Aspect

After the instructive history of this Parliament, no man who cares for his own reputation as a sincere and clear-thinking politician will play with proposals for a Private Member's Bill, or waste his energy on face-saving efforts by unofficial groups of members. The thing can be done only by a Government which knows its own mind from the first. Those Ministers who believe in woman suffrage are clearly bound to put it in their electoral programme, and to declare for a Government measure. . . . Some of these Ministers would not, we think, consent to take office in a Cabinet precluded from action on the suffrage. . . . Liberalism can adopt this reform with full conviction and enthusiasm only in a democratic shape. But the party which moulds a great human claim to its own principles and its own reckoning of expediency must pay the price and shoulder the responsibility.—*Nation*.

Torture of Untried Prisoners

Everyone knows now that these women are striking as a matter of principle, and everyone knows, too, that the "Cat and Mouse" Act was passed in order that prisoners who had been found guilty should not be forcibly fed. The Home Office has broken its word to Parliament and to the public, not merely in the case of prisoners who have been found guilty, but also in the case of those on remand. Some of our readers have probably heard of forcible feeding in Russian prisons, and some will remember the shout of horror and indignation that went up when Stepaniak's book, "Underground Russia," containing a description of this torture, was published in this country some years ago.—*Daily Herald*.



The above is Mr. Van Loon's conception of the House of Lords after rejecting the Woman Suffrage Bill on May 6.

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NEW NOVELS

Amid the multitude of new novels that are poured into the market almost daily by the publishers, the story with a thrill still seems to hold its own. Among these, one of the best we have read for some time is "The Devil's Profession," by Gerrie de S. Wentworth James, because, in addition to a real plot of an unusual kind, we have some very clever character studies. The heroine is really admirably drawn; she is one of those young women who are suffragettes without knowing it, and although the movement is never mentioned, except for a chance allusion now and then which serves to show that Lienne March has not yet discovered it or her own potentialities, she is eminently the product of the women's fight for freedom, however much she may stand aloof from it. For Lienne is brave, clever, independent of spirit, capable of strong affection and loyalty, and with a delicious sense of humour. And here she is, not in a problem novel or a story with a propagandist purpose, but in a real story of adventure, with a villain and all sorts of extraordinary situations which we will not spoil for our readers by disclosing the plot beforehand. For light reading we can heartily recommend "The Devil's Profession."

A Detective Story

Sir William Maggay's latest adventure is a genuine detective story. "The Price of Delusion" is a tale of a murder and several jewel robberies in a sensational and somewhat unconventional manner, the Sherlock Holmes of the book being "a young, almost boyish-looking fellow, with straight hair falling half over his forehead," a man with "the out of an artist"; while the acquaintance whose help he uses in unravelling the mystery is an architect stopping in the place for the purpose of restoring one of the side chapels in the old country church. For the rest, the story goes on its way in the usual manner of this kind of narrative, and it makes very good reading for the worker who has few brains left at the end of the day for abstruse literature.

The thrill in "The Crimson Mascot" is more ordinary and less cleverly manipulated. Another murder forms the theme of its opening chapter, and all sorts of strange and improbable people meet in its pages, and, by means of avoiding at every opportunity the straight and commonsense course of action, are a great assistance to a sensational but not particularly interesting plot. There is a love story that brings the book to an apparently happy ending when the murderer has been disposed of, though we often wonder what kind of married life follows these thrilling tragedies and adventures of the detective story. Every-day existence must be very tame in comparison, to say the least of it.

A Chance for Chivalry

In "The Test" Mr. McDermott Bodkin gives us an American narrative in which the villain, a young Apollo with honest blue eyes, captivates the heroine, who rejects her really honest but less attractive lover in his favour, and then has to be disillusioned in the course of some three hundred pages. Some of the adventures she has to go through in the process of disillusionment are thrilling enough, but we are not sorry personally when her infatuation finally breaks down and she is rescued for the last time by the patient hero. Certainly, in books of this kind, chivalry gets every chance.

"Phoebe Maroon" is a not too convincing study of an artist's model who plays with her happiness in the most exasperating manner. If there is a foolish thing to be done whereby she is certain to compromise herself in the eyes of her lover, Phoebe Maroon seems to do it; and we cannot find it easy to sympathise with her in consequence. The best episode in the book is her friendship with Di Savile. The author seems to understand the psychology of women's affection for one another better than that of a woman for a man.

There are some pretty scenes and human situations in "Cinderella's Sisters," by Florence Scannell, and the illustrations by Edith Scannell are done with skill and charm. As its title indicates, the book takes rather a fairy tale view of life, and it would make good reading for the young, as long as they are not led by it to suppose that it is meant to be a true picture of things as they are. E. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Tales of Two Countries." By Maxim Gorky. (London: T. Werner Laurie. Price 6s.)
"The Double House." By Evelyn Everett Green. (London: Stanley Paul. Price 6s.)
"The Woman Alone." By Marie Harrison. (London: Holden and Hardingham. Price 6s.)
"Arthur of Britain." By R. B. Buckley. (London: Williams and Norgate. Price 5s. net.)
"The Social Significance of the Modern Drama." By Emma Goldman. (Boston, U.S.A. Richard G. Badger. Price \$1.00 net.)
"The Meaning of Marriage." By G. Spiller. (London: Watts and Company. Price 1s. net.)
"Give us White Men! A Symposium on the Social Evil from the Woman's Point of View." (London: Cassell. Price 1s. net.)
"The Englishwoman." July. (London: Evans Bros., Limited. Price 1s. net.)
"The Economic Foundations of the Women's Movement." By M. A. (Fabian Women's Group. Price 2d.)
"The Importance of Local Government to the British People." By the Rev. Canon Masterman. (Hendon: Women's Local Government Association. Price 2d.)
"Irishwomen's Franchise League, Executive Committee's Report, 1913."

"The Devil's Profession." By Gerrie de S. Wentworth James. (London: Everett and Co. Price 6s.)
"The Price of Delusion." By Sir William Maggay, Bart. (London: Stanley Paul and Co. Price 6s.)
"The Crimson Mascot." By Charles E. Pearce. (London: Stanley Paul. Price 6s.)
"The Test." By M. McDermott Bodkin. (London: Everett and Co. Price 6s.)
"Phoebe Maroon." By Mary F. Raphael. (London: Heath, Cranton and Ouseley. Price 6s.)
"Cinderella's Sisters." By Florence Scannell. (London: Heath, Cranton and Ouseley. Price 6s.)

A NEW EDITION

An admirable cheap edition of Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labour" has just been issued by Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin at the moderate price of 2s. net. Those who read it in the original edition, and those who were debarred from doing so for reasons of economy, will equally welcome this chance of buying the book for themselves and their friends.

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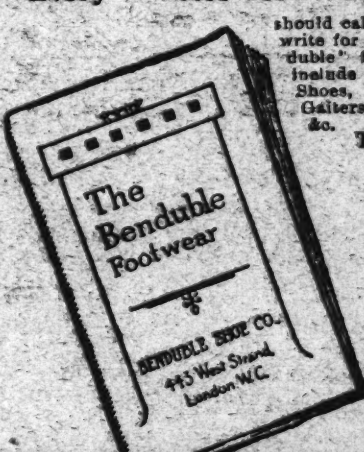
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10.0 a.m. BUSINESS MEETING OF DELEGATES.
8.30 p.m. PUBLIC MEETING.
Chair: **SIR JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.**
Speakers: Miss MARGARET HODGE, Mrs. LEATHES, Mrs. M. MAYER, Mrs. MONTAGNA, Mrs. WYBERG, Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE, LADY ABERCROMBY, Mrs. CECIL CHAPMAN, Rev. F. M. GREEN, Mrs. AUERBACH. The first Suffrage Meeting in London specially convened for Visitors from Overseas. Exhibition of Literature by every Suffrage Society. 8.30 p.m. RECEPTION. To meet the President and Officers of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. Entertainment by the Antresses' Franchise League. Tickets 2/- and 1/-.
H. O. Newcomb, Hon. Sec. pro tem., c/o International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.

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SPEAKERS:

Dr. F. MOXON, M.B., B.S., Mr. ERNEST DUVAL,
Rev. C. A. WILLS
(Who was thrown in the Lake by "Liberals" for protesting a Woman).

Mrs. J. A. BOUVIER.

Chairman: **Mr. VICTOR D. DUVAL.**

Tickets: Reserved 1s. and 6d., unreserved 3d., at the Men's Political Union Office, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand; W.S.P.U. Shop, 104, Church Street, Kensington; W.S.P.U. Shop, 310, High Road, Kilburn; W.S.P.U. Shop, 905, Fulham Road, S.W.; W.S.P.U. Shop, 179, Finchley Road, Hampstead; W.S.P.U. Shop, 308, King's Road, Chelsea, and at the door.

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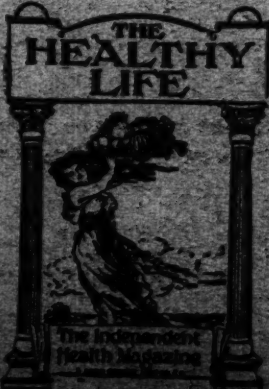
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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

THE PRIMATE ON THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

In spite of the despair and helplessness of the Authorities confronted with the strange phenomena of the modern uprising of women, there are signs here and there both in the political and religious horizon of dawning intelligence and of half-conscious realisation of the new moral forces to which the movement has given birth.

We welcome the utterance of the Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday last, when at Lambeth Palace he presided over the opening meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Conference. We hail it as a sign that he who occupies so high a place amongst the wise and the prudent is groping after the vision that has been revealed in these later days to many who are lowly and of small account. We regard his public admission as entirely honourable to him—the admission that the outstanding feature of the Votes for Women controversy is the splendid energy and self-devotion of spirit and life that it has generated. True, he goes on to explain that to his mind these qualities denote over-sensitive and unbalanced temperaments stung to protest by a sudden revelation of existing facts regarding human vice and misery, facts of which his Grace has long been cognisant. Like Nicodemus of old, he would no doubt be startled if he were told that before entering into the spirit of this new passionate religion of humanity, he, the scholar and the administrator, must be born again. Yet such is indeed the truth.

It is not to be wondered at that Churchmen, politicians, and rulers have been baffled by the Woman's Movement. They have seen it only in its political manifestation, they are unaware how the roots of it go deep down to the bedrock of a religious passion stronger than everything in life. One element of this passion is the realisation of the sacredness of the human body. Women who are the mothers of the race, and men in whom the race consciousness has been spiritually developed, have come to accept in its literal significance the teaching of the Founder of the Christian Faith, and to believe—not in the academic sense, but vitally and passionately—that the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, and the most sacred manifestation on the earth plane of the divine life. They have come to regard the cheapness and the degradation of the human body as the fundamental sin of society as at present constituted. In no way is this crime more apparent than in the degradation and the desecration of the bodies of women. To redeem the body, to uplift the soul, and to purify the stream of human life at its source—this, and nothing less, is the actual significance of the Woman's Movement.

The Archbishop of Canterbury alluded in his speech to "some forms of moral vice which are casting so shameful a stain upon the Christian community, and chiefly on its manhood." We presume that the evils of which his Grace is cognisant include the infamies of the White Slave Traffic. We do not deem him to be ignorant of the terrible assaults upon little children which are growing more numerous every day. He must know also by actual ministerial experience that in hundreds of homes in his own See it is no uncommon practice for little girls to be outraged by their own fathers. So terribly ingrained has it become in the hearts of men that the bodies of women have but a market

value; so utterly has law, usage, and custom wiped out in their minds the conception of human equality between the sexes. We assume that he is familiar with these evils, but we would direct his particular attention to a number of cases that have been brought before the Authorities during the past few days for their adjudication. We ask him to consider and to say whether the laws as at present made and administered by men, and as exemplified in these judgments, are not a blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, and an absolute denial of the Redeemer of the world, Who demonstrated in His own life the worthlessness of property and the sacredness of the person, which He did not hesitate to designate as the tabernacle of God.

Last Tuesday, the same day that the Archbishop made his speech, a poor woman of fifty-eight was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing a brush-head. The excuse for this outrageous sentence was found in many previous convictions for petty theft. We are not told whether the woman was a widow and whether she had several children to keep; we have no reason to think that any such enquiries were made. Mrs. Hughes, one of the members of the recent East End deputations to the Prime Minister, showed Mr. Asquith a brush-head that she herself had made, and the 300 holes that she had filled with bristles—a task of two hours, for which the remuneration was twopence. One penny an hour for the woman who makes a brush, and six months' hard labour for the woman who steals it! Contrast with the sentence passed upon this woman the sentence passed on a miner on June 22, who was charged before Baillie Scott, in Glasgow, for beating his wife till her face was pulp. He was sentenced to forty days' imprisonment, with the option of a fine.

Or let his Grace consider the case that came up in the Central Criminal Court on June 22; a man was charged with stabbing a woman, and causing her to lose the sight of one eye; he was also charged at the same time with stealing a suit case from a railway carriage. The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stabbing the woman and robbing her of her eyesight, and for fifteenth months' hard labour for stealing the suit case. Or let him consider again two cases that came before the same judge at the same recent Summer Assize in Oxfordshire; in the first case a man was charged with a gross offence against his sister of so shameful a character that it had to be heard in camera. For this crime, adjudged by most women to be worse than murder, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The second case was that of a jockey who had borne previously a good character, but was charged with stealing a pair of boots to the value of 8s., and also some food and drink. His punishment was twelve months' hard labour.

Day after day, week in and week out, variations of the same story are told in the daily newspapers. Day after day, by those who represent the highest Authority in the land, the stigma of man's contempt for women is stamped upon the foreheads of these forlorn creatures, and because we are members one of another, it is stamped vicariously upon the womanhood of the country: and human generations succeed each other, born of degradation and shame. What is needed to-day above everything else is a new incarnation of the Divine Saviour of the race. That re-incarnation does not to-day take the form of any human personality, but it is expressed in the Spirit of the Age, which seizes upon the bodies of men and women for its manifestation. This transforming spirit reveals itself in the Woman's Movement to-day, and it counts amongst its disciples those who by the spiritual processes of re-birth have become the children of the new day.

The Scribes and Pharisees, of whom the great story of nineteen centuries ago tells, were just and upright, honourable and patriotic men; yet by their rigidity of attitude they broke the continuity between the old and the new dispensations, and chose the darkness of a worn-out system rather than the light of a revivifying ideal. And by the direct action of certain members of their body and the silent stupified assent of others, the Founder of the Christian Era was put to death. Let the Prelates of the Christian Church consider lest they adopt a similar attitude to-day, and find themselves left outside the new kingdom of the spirit. And let those, however lowly their position, to whom the vision of the future has been granted, rejoice in their election, and devote the whole effort of their life to the fulfilment at any personal cost of that divine purpose to which they have been called.

MILITANCY AND THE PUBLIC

By Lorimer Royston

We have risen this morning with a thirst for enquiry upon us. We want to know things. We want to understand.

We are told by the daily Press—told very often indeed, too—that the public is now exasperated by women's militancy to the point of intolerance. That the public is growling. That the public, if it were not for the police, might be expected to become extremely formidable at any odd moment.

Obviously, this is all rather tremendous and frightening, but there are two questions we want answered before we can feel quite so frightened and upset as we are sure we ought.

- (1) What does the Press mean by the public?
- (2) What does the Press mean by militancy?

The public we believe to consist of people. By militancy we understand the Press to refer especially to the attacking, injuring, or damaging of any object by a person or persons.

Stated in this way, the proposition seems to be perfectly simple. But just lately our mind has been disturbed by doubts, and we propose to state our case as briefly as we can, humbly hoping for elucidation from somewhere or someone. The public disapproves of militancy. The Press approves of the public. The Press assures us, with every appearance of satisfaction, that the public may soon be relied upon to correct the militant suffragettes by means of lynch law.

An Advanced Form of Militancy

Lynch law! we prick our enquiring ears and draw an enquiring breath; for lynching seems such an advanced form of militancy to us that we can't grasp at first how the public and the Press, who dislike violence so much, can have proposed it as a desirable method of protest: it looks quite inconsistent. Then we suddenly remember that, after all, it is *women's* militancy which has always been condemned, and, for a moment, we breathe normally again, because we can quite picture contingents of wrathful old gentlemen and eager young gentlemen setting out to expostulate with law-breaking women, armed with such arguments as bludgeons, boots, and fists. Indeed, we need not draw upon our imagination for such a vision! Therefore, as already stated, for a moment, we suppose, we have seen straight, and that militancy for men is what the public and the Press rejoice in, and that militancy for women is what they deplore. So that there is no inconsistency to bother our enquiring mind, after all.

But this moment is of short duration.

Last week we were reading the *Daily Mail*, and we found in the correspondence column a letter from a lady who signed herself (if we remember rightly) "Officer's Wife." This lady was very stern indeed in her condemnation of the militant suffragettes, and, amongst other observations, she informed society in general that should any of these furries injure so much as one hair of her husband's head, she would guarantee to help satisfy their craving for martyrdom: they should carry the marks of her attentions to their graves.

British Officers' Collars!

'Well, we have not the pleasure of knowing who this lady's husband may be, nor why there should be any apprehensions concerning the hair of his head on account of the suffragettes, who really trouble themselves very little about British officers' coiffures! But we saw at once that she was a very militant woman, and we thought it broadminded of the *Daily Mail* to publish a letter from her, since it has always deplored the ways of the wild women loudly and vehemently. We looked out excitedly next day for the storm of condemnation we knew there would be. *We* knew she would be told she was unsexed and a criminal lunatic. *We* knew the public would want to lynch her and deport her and forcibly feed her and drug her, all in one breath, because it does so like women to be womanly. We could foretell, word for word, what would be said about her, because we have been told how the public feels towards militancy in women.

And we were wrong! Oh, we own it frankly: we were very wrong indeed. The public was pleased. It was enthused. It was admiring. It said "Officer's Wife" had written a delightful letter. It thought that if more wives took up this stand the wild women

might soon be exterminated. It rubbed its hands. It clapped its hands. And since this incident we have read daily of the suffragettes being attacked by women during their protests in churches, theatres, &c.—and always the public seems pleased by this.

Does the Public Consist of People?

Can it be, then, that the public likes women's militancy after all? Or can it be that we were wrong in supposing the public to consist of people—that it consists of little printed columns in little printed party-spirited newspapers? For, all said and done, people as people, have some sense of humour on an average—if not justice. But this paper public—really, really! . . .

Or is it perhaps that the Government and the Press have never genuinely abhorred militancy, but only what stood *behind* militancy?

Oh, our thirst for enquiry is strong upon us indeed!

"MA MANLY SPERRIT"

By T. O'Meara

There was once a delicious drawing in *Punch* of a very small Scotchman hiding under the furthest corner of a huge four-post bedstead, and thus addressing his brawny wife, who waited to receive him: "Aye, ye may crack me, ye may thrash me; but ye canna break ma manly sperrit. I'll no come oot!"

And so, beaten upon all other points, our legislative Antis invariably retreat to the final shelter of Parliament itself; here at least they feel they are still safe, though it is indeed the last, furthest bedstead leg of their refuge. But to give women the vote would be to admit women's fitness to meet them upon fair and level ground; even, perchance, to contest with them at the polling booth, and invade the sacred House of Commons itself. And this dire prospect is (so they believe) quite a sufficient reason for strenuous opposition.

What is Hidden from Women?

One cannot help wondering what it is that goes on at Westminster that women mustn't see. One is even tempted to believe that it is what doesn't go on there that certain conscious-stricken gentlemen are so very anxious to keep dark. It is one thing to receive £400 a year and a fat ministerial salary from the national exchequer; quite another thing to have a sharp feminine eye upon you to see that you earn it. We do not want to think (as Mrs. Gilman so bluntly hints) that the men are merely unwilling to divide the loot.

In our hours of ease we do not always want a man hanging around; and it is quite easy to understand that a feminine invasion would be equally unwelcome in the average masculine club or lounge or smoking-room.

Something More Than a Club

But the chief legislative assembly of the Empire ought to be something more than a club and a lounge and a smoking-room. Men and women already co-operate without question in every department of public service; and surely there should be no branch of it in which they could co-operate with less friction and embarrassment than in the House of Commons. However, the women have first to get to the House of Commons; a process for which neither they nor the electorate are as yet prepared.

The Politician's Nightmare

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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	2	158	11 11	Miss D. Wood....	0	2	0
Mrs. A. E. Hawkins	0	1	6	Mrs. S. E. Parkyn	0	4	0
Sale of Bag	0	2	0	Per Miss Ihle— extra on VOTES	0	1	11
Mrs. Shuttleworth Boden	0	5	6	Leeds — profit on VOTES, per Mrs. Dodgson	0	15	0
Miss Isabel Adams	0	2	6	Miss Bertha Millett	0	4	0
Miss Marion Weaver	0	10	0	Mrs. J. MacKay ..	1	0	0
Miss Agnes A. MacGregor	0	2	6	Miss Florence Wade	0	1	0
Miss Louise Anderson	0	3	6	Mrs. E. M. Christie	0	10	0
Mrs. Katherine C. Leah	0	14	2	Miss Christabel Osborn	0	2	6
Per Miss C. Brown —extra on VOTES	0	1	0	Mrs. C. J. Frigland	0	5	0
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Percy Adams, Esq.	0	10	6	Given to seller..	0	1	0
Miss A. M. Richards	0	5	0	Membership Fees..	0	8	0
"E. L."	0	6	6	Literature	1	14	0
Per Mrs. Masters —extra on VOTES	0	2	6	Postage Contributed	0	6	10
					<u>£2,166</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

MILITANCY AND THE PUBLIC

By Lorimer Royston

We have risen this morning with a thirst for enquiry upon us. We want to know things. We want to understand.

We are told by the daily Press—told very often indeed, too—that the public is now exasperated by women's militancy to the point of intolerance. That the public is growling. That the public, if it were not for the police, might be expected to become extremely formidable at any odd moment.

Obviously, this is all rather tremendous and frightening, but there are two questions we want answered before we can feel quite so frightened and upset as we are sure we ought.

(1) What does the Press mean by the public?

(2) What does the Press mean by militancy?

The public we believe to consist of people. By militancy we understand the Press to refer especially to the attacking, injuring, or damaging of any object by a person or persons.

Stated in this way, the proposition seems to be perfectly simple. But just lately our mind has been disturbed by doubts, and we propose to state our case as briefly as we can, humbly hoping for elucidation from somewhere or someone. The public disapproves of militancy. The Press approves of the public. The Press assures us, with every appearance of satisfaction, that the public may soon be relied upon to correct the militant suffragettes by means of lynch law.

An Advanced Form of Militancy

Lynch law! we prick our enquiring ears and draw an enquiring breath; for lynching seems such an advanced form of militancy to us that we can't grasp at first how the public and the Press, who dislike violence so much, can have proposed it as a desirable method of protest: it looks quite inconsistent. Then we suddenly remember that, after all, it is *women's* militancy which has always been condemned, and, for a moment, we breathe normally again, because we can quite picture contingents of wrathful old-gentlemen and eager young gentlemen setting out to expostulate with law-breaking women, armed with such arguments as bludgeons, boots, and fists. Indeed, we need not draw upon our imagination for such a vision! Therefore, as already stated, for a moment, we suppose, we have seen straight, and that militancy for men is what the public and the Press rejoice in, and that militancy for women is what they deplore. So that there is no inconsistency to bother our enquiring mind, after all.

But this moment is of short duration.

Last week we were reading the *Daily Mail*, and we found in the correspondence column a letter from a lady who signed herself (if we remember rightly) "Officer's Wife." This lady was very stern indeed in her condemnation of the militant suffragettes, and, amongst other observations, she informed society in general that should any of these furies injure so much as one hair of her husband's head, she would guarantee to help satisfy their craving for martyrdom : they should carry the marks of her attentions to their graves.

British Officers' Colffures!

Well, we have not the pleasure of knowing who this lady's husband may be, nor why there should be any apprehensions concerning the hair of his head on account of the suffragettes, who really trouble themselves very little about British officers' coiffures! But we saw at once that she was a very militant woman, and we thought it broadminded of the *Daily Mail* to publish a letter from her, since it has always deplored the ways of the wild women loudly and vehemently. We looked out excitedly next day for the storm of condemnation we knew there would be. *We* knew she would be told she was unsexed and a criminal lunatic. *We* knew the public would want to lynch her and deport her and forcibly feed her and drug her, all in one breath, because it does so like women to be womanly. We could foretell, word for word, what would be said about her, because we have been told how the public feels towards militancy in women.

And we were wrong! Oh, we own it frankly: we were very wrong indeed. The public was pleased. It was enthused. It was admiring. It said "Officer's Wife" had written a delightful letter. It thought that if more wives took up this stand the wild women

might soon be exterminated. It rubbed its hands. It clapped its hands. And since this incident we have read daily of the suffragettes being attacked by women during their protests in churches, theatres, &c.—and always the public seems pleased by this.

Does the Public Consist of People?

Can it be, then, that the public likes women's militancy after all? Or can it be that we were wrong in supposing the public to consist of people—that it consists of little printed columns in little printed party-spirited newspapers? For, all said and done, people as people, have some sense of humour on an average—if not justice. But this paper public—really, really!

Or is it perhaps that the Government and the Press have never genuinely abhorred militancy, but only what stood *behind* militancy?

Oh, our thirst for enquiry is strong upon us indeed!

"MA MANLY SPERRIT"

By T. O'Meara

There was once a delicious drawing in *Punch* of a very small Scotchman hiding under the furthest corner of a huge four-post bedstead, and thus addressing his brawny wife, who waited to receive him: "Aye, ye may crack me, ye may thrash me; but ye canna break ma manly sperrit. I'll no come oot!"

And so, beaten upon all other points, our legislative Antis invariably retreat to the final shelter of Parliament itself; here at least they feel they are still safe, though it is indeed the last, furthest bedstead leg of their refuge. But to give women the vote would be to admit women's fitness to meet them upon fair and level ground; even, perchance, to contest with them at the polling booth, and invade the sacred House of Commons itself. And this dire prospect is (so they believe) quite a sufficient reason for strenuous opposition.

What is Hidden from Women?

One cannot help wondering what it is that goes on at Westminster that women mustn't see. One is even tempted to believe that it is what doesn't go on there that certain conscious-stricken gentlemen are so very anxious to keep dark. It is one thing to receive £400 a year and a fat ministerial salary from the national exchequer; quite another thing to have a sharp feminine eye upon you to see that you earn it. We do not want to think (as Mrs. Gilman so bluntly hints) that the men are merely unwilling to divide the loot.

In our hours of ease we do not always want a man hanging around; and it is quite easy to understand that a feminine invasion would be equally unwelcome in the average masculine club or lounge or smoking-room.

Something More Than a Club

But the chief legislative assembly of the Empire ought to be something more than a club and a lounge and a smoking-room. Men and women already co-operate without question in every department of public service; and surely there should be no branch of it in which they could co-operate with less friction and embarrassment than in the House of Commons. However, the women have first to get to the House of Commons; a process for which neither they nor the electorate are as yet prepared.

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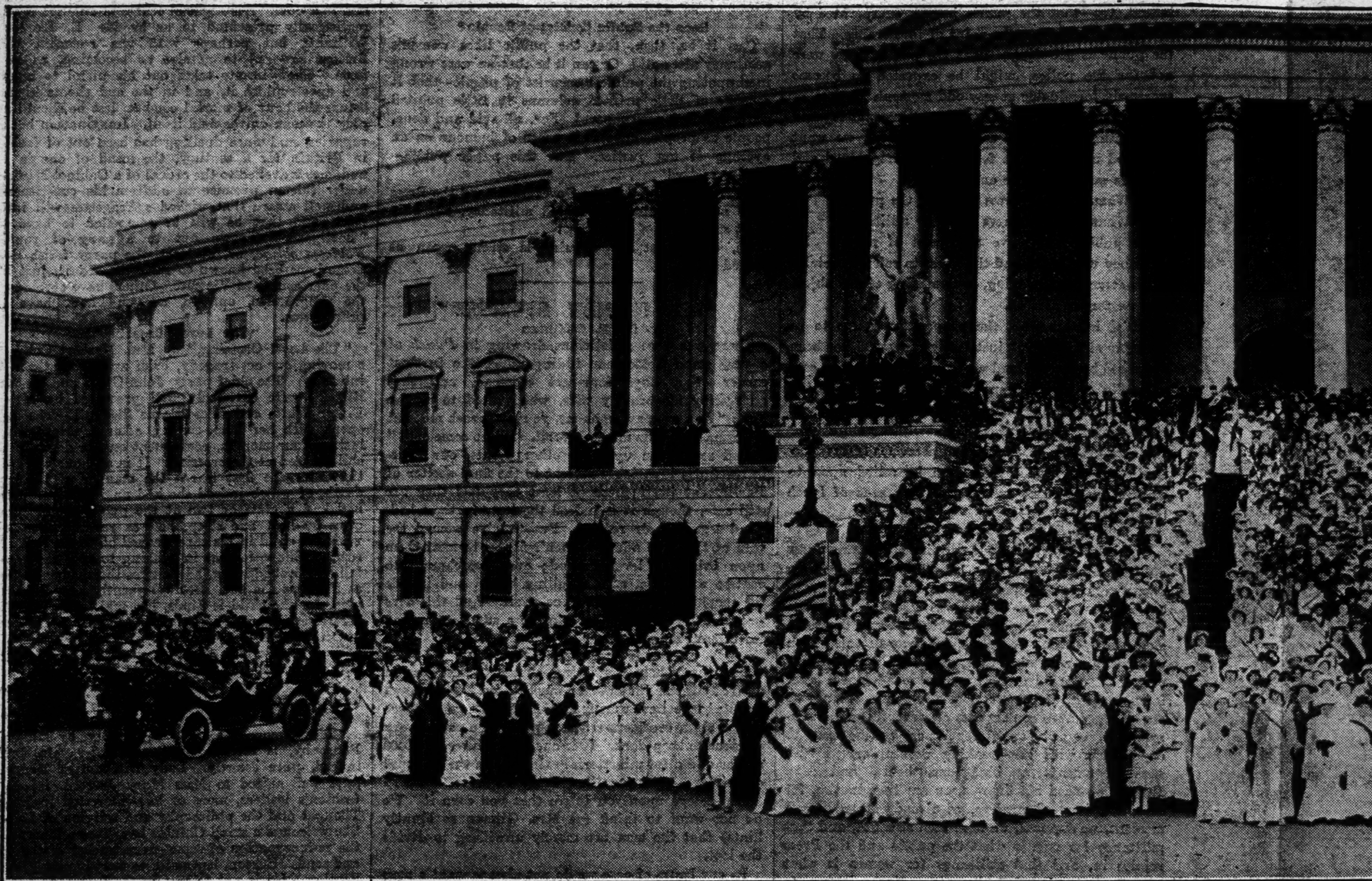
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Mrs. Shuttleworth				Per Miss Ihle—			
Boden	0	5	6	extra on VOTES	0	1	11
Miss Isabel Adams	0	2	6	Leeds — profit on			
Miss Marion				VOTES, per Mrs.			
Weaver	0	10	0	Dodgson	0	15	0
Miss Agnes A.				Miss Bertha Millett	0	4	0
MacGregor	0	2	6	Mrs. J. MacKay ..	1	0	0
Miss Louise				Miss Florence Wade	0	1	0
Anderson	0	3	6	Mrs. E. M. Christie	0	10	0
Mrs. Katherine				Miss Christabel			
C. Leah	0	14	2	Osborn	0	2	6
Per Miss C. Brown				Mrs. C. J. Frigland	0	5	0
—extra on VOTES	0	1	0	Lancashire, per			
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UNCLE SAM SETS AN EXA



Deputation of American Women Assen

Militant Suffragists in this country are continually being told that they should follow the example of their American sisters, who work entirely on constitutional lines and who, having already won their enfranchisement in ten States of the Union, are in a fair way to winning it in the remaining States as well. Why, ask those who are ignorant of the facts—why do not English Suffragists behave as peaceably as American Suffragists?

The Reason Why

Our reply is to point to the picture we have reproduced above. It is an eloquent testimony to the fact that, because American politicians know how to be statesmanlike, American women do not need to be militant.

Only about half of the original picture are we able to reproduce; for, so long was the famous procession of women which marched through the streets of Washington to the Capitol on May 9 of this year, that we have not space to show more than the centre portion of it. But it is sufficient to demonstrate the important truth that when American women approach their Parliament in order to carry to the "people's" representatives petitions from the un-represented half of the nation, they are not received with blows and jeers and insults. Members of Congress do not stand in safety behind barred gates, like English Members of Parliament, to mock and jeer at the voteless women standing outside; American police do not hustle and strike and injure unarmed women for hours and then, because the women will not go away, arrest them and take them before a magistrate who sentences them to anything up to three months' imprisonment, either for "obstructing the police in the execution of their duty," or in default of finding sureties. But these things are done in England, and have

been done continually during the past eight years, to unarmed voteless women. They are not done in America. That is why American women do not need to be militant.

How They Do Things in America

On May 2 of this year, a Suffrage demonstration was held in every State of the American Union, and in some States in every constituency as well. At all these meetings the same resolution was carried, calling upon Congress to proceed with and carry the Suffrage Bill now before it, known as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment to the Constitution, whereby the Suffrage Amendment would be submitted at once to the Legislatures of all the States, and, if passed in two-thirds of the States, would bring about the enfranchisement of women throughout the American Union. This Bill, if passed, would in fact be a short cut to universal equal suffrage throughout the United States.

Where the Difference Comes in

Up to this point, there appears little in the American situation to differentiate it from our own. All through the two years 1910 and 1911 every important women's organisation and most of the principal municipal bodies of Great Britain declared in favour of the Conciliation Bill then before our House of Commons. The difference amounts to this, that in England the women's peaceful campaign was followed in November, 1910, by Black Friday (when an influential deputation was refused access to the Prime Minister, and as a result hundreds of women were battered by the police for six hours in Parliament Square so that some of them never recovered), and in November, 1911, by the announcement of a Government Bill to give more votes to men who had not asked for them; whereas in America the triumphant demonstra-

tions of May 2 were followed a week later by the reception of Suffrage delegates on the steps of the Capitol.

The American Demonstration

On May 9, representatives from every State came to Washington armed with the resolutions which had been passed in their several centres. Formed into a deputation, they were escorted to the Capitol by an immense procession, similar to the one which marched through the streets of London in June, 1911; and there, aided, not obstructed, by the police, they mounted the steps of their Parliament House and were received by their Representatives, to whom they handed their petitions.

The *Suffragist*, the organ of the Women's Congressional Union, which organised the demonstrations both of May 2 and May 9, thus describes the ceremony that took place:—

"As the procession reached the Capitol steps as many as possible mounted, and the rest of the women grouped themselves below. The ceremonies at the Capitol came to an end as the 531 delegates, with resolutions passed at demonstrations all over the United States on May 2, passed up the long steps, through an avenue left clear for them to the inspiring strains of the chorus of Dr. Ethel Smyth 'Women's March.' Waiting for the delegates in the great rotunda of the Capitol was the following reception committee of Senators and Representatives: Senators Thomas Bristow, Owen, Chamberlain, Poindexter, Sterling, Gallinger, Kenyon, Jones, Sutherland and Thompson; Representatives Mondell, Falconer, Stone, Ripley, Bryan, Washington, Sabath, Campbell, Keating, Madden, Knowland and Kahn. They shook hands cordially with as many of the throng as possible in the space of an hour and a half, and said many encouraging and sympathetic words. All were enthusiastic in praise of the procession."

Independence Day

We have chosen this moment to emphasize the contrast

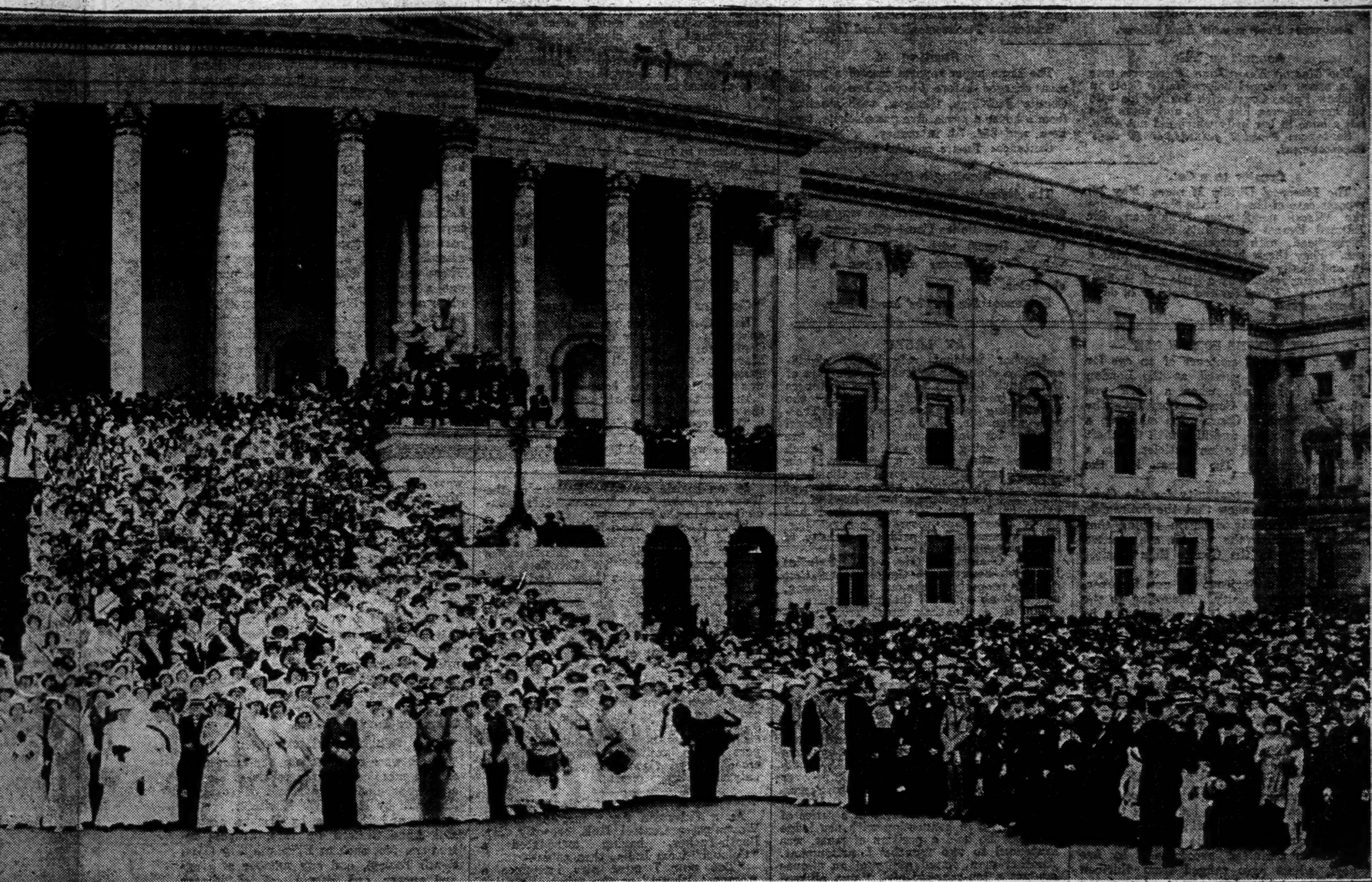
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EXAMPLE TO JOHN BULL



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between the methods of British and American statesmen for two reasons. First, because to-morrow (July 4) is the day on which the American people celebrate their Independence, and on which we are reminded of that series of blunders of British statesmen in dealing with colonies which have only been paralleled in our own day by the blunders of British statesmen in dealing with women. And secondly, because of the women's deputation to the King which was met with the bludgeons of the police, last month, and because of the East-End women's deputation which, soon after, was refused admittance to the Prime Minister until a woman had nearly offered up her life on the steps of the House of Commons.

A Significant Incident

It was in connection with this last attempt of a woman to enter our "People's" House that an East End mother went to the Suffrage organiser and asked pathetically if it would be safe to take her baby to Parliament Square as she could not otherwise leave home. *She was afraid the police might knock her about.*

This little incident in itself seems to us a sufficient comment on the contrast shown in the picture above between American and British statesmanship where women are concerned.

THE AMERICAN SUFFRAGE BILL

It may interest our readers to know the exact text and the history of the Suffrage Bill now before Congress, the immediate passage of which was urged by the demonstrations of May 2 and May 9.

TEXT OF THE BILL

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE BILL

The following table shows the history of the Bill up to the present time. There is some further prospect that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives will shortly make time for the debate on the Bill which has been hung up since its report on May 5. (See page 620.)

It is to be noted that a two-thirds majority is required in both Houses before a constitutional change can become law in the United States. Therefore the division in the Senate on March 19, although the Bill passed by one vote, did not settle the matter, and the Bill had to be re-introduced in the Senate, and is now awaiting discussion there as well as in the House.

THE AMENDMENT.

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mendell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favourable report.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favour, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.

Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favour, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favourable report.

In the House: May 5, reported without recommendation.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

In the House: On Calendar of House.

COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

LIGHT SENTENCES

Criminal Assault

The *Oxford Times* (June 13) reports case of a man of 19, charged at the Oxfordshire Summer Assize before the Lord Chief Justice with a serious offence against his sister. Case was heard in camera.

Sentence: Four months' hard labour.

Assault on Wife

The *Glasgow News* (June 22) reports case of a miner charged before Bailie Scott in Wishaw Police Court with beating his wife till her face was like pulp, and there was not a bone in her body which did not ache.

Sentence: Fined 7 guineas, or 40 days' imprisonment.

Cruelty to a Cat

The *Liverpool Weekly Mercury* (May 16) reports case of three youths charged before the Wirral magistrates (Chairman, Sir Edward Evans) at County Police Court, Birkenhead, with atrocious cruelty to a cat. They threw brick ends at it, kicked it, and finally threw it on to an outhouse. After being rescued by a little girl, it died.

Sentence: Fined 5s. and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

SIX MONTHS FOR AN EYE

The old Biblical sentence of an eye for an eye was not passed at the London Sessions last week, when a clerk was charged before the Common Serjeant at the Central Criminal Court with stabbing a woman in the eye, and also with the theft of a suit-case and other articles from a railway carriage. The woman lost the sight of the eye.

Here was an opportunity for the Common Serjeant to show that the Suffragists are not invariably right in saying that offences against the person are treated more lightly in the Courts than offences against property.

The Common Serjeant did not, however, take that opportunity. According to the report in the *Daily Citizen* (June 26), he sentenced the man to six months' hard labour for the stabbing, and fifteen months' hard labour for the theft, the sentences to run concurrently.

If the two offences had been committed against the Judge himself, we wonder whether he would have estimated them in just those same proportions?

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE

The Southport magistrates confessed themselves at a loss to know how to deal with a terrible case which came before them recently, of a little girl of five who had been assaulted successively by five boys, whose ages ranged from thirteen down to eight. The report of the case in the *News of the World* (June 21) states that the Chairman, Dr. Earnshaw, said they had considered the evidence very carefully, and found it difficult to decide what was best to be done. He commented very properly on the distressing state of things revealed by the case, but apparently could find no better way of dealing with it than to sentence the boys to strokes of the birch, varying from six down to three.

We venture to think that if the Courts generally took a more serious view of similar offences when committed by adult men, their horrible example would not be followed by little boys. We further think that flogging, either for men or children, is a barbaric as well as an ineffectual corrective, which would not have to be resorted to in a State where the status of women made it impossible for indecent or criminal assault to be committed as frequently and as lightly as is the case at present.

For the Price of Half-a-Crown!

The *Irish Citizen* records an equally horrible case of three young boys, convicted at Luccan Petty Sessions, on June 15, of assaulting a little girl of twelve. It was stated in the evidence that this was only one of a series of similar cases occurring in the neighbourhood. Yet the magistrates seemed to think it adequately met by fining the parents half-a-crown each and requiring them to enter into recognisances for their sons' good behaviour in future!

We wonder whether half-a-crown would have been considered the right price to be paid by those parents if the offence had been one of a series of petty thefts instead of assaults upon the honour and person of little girls.

A Maximum Sentence

It is not often that the maximum sentence of two years' hard labour is given for an offence against a girl over 13 and under 16, and we note that Mr. Justice Darling, in thus sentencing a comedian at the Kent Assizes, remarked that if he could have given a heavier punishment he would have done so. The instance is given in the *Times* (June 25).

HEAVY SENTENCES

Theft

The same paper reports case of a jockey charged at the same Assize before the same Judge with burglariously entering a house and stealing a pair of boots (valued at 9s.), five bottles of stout, three pounds of mutton, one tin of blacking, a brush, and pad. No previous convictions.

Sentence: Twelve months' hard labour.

Stealing

The same paper reports case of a young man charged before Sheriff Lee in the County Buildings, Glasgow, with stealing from a house a purse, five pawntickets, two keys, and 35s. 7d. in money.

Sentence: Twelve months' imprisonment.

Stealing a Bicycle

The *Aldershot News* (June 6) reports case of a soldier charged before the magistrates at Aldershot Police Court (Chairman, Col. C. W. Bruce) with stealing a bicycle, value £2. Prisoner was given a good character.

Sentence: Six months' hard labour.

AT LAST!

Another incident, refreshingly significant of a changing attitude on the part of the Bench towards the savage sentences imposed in cases of theft, occurred at the East Riding Sessions at Beverley last Tuesday, when Mr. G. J. Bentham, Liberal Member for Gainsborough, surprised the Court by rising in his seat on the Bench and protesting against a sentence of six months' hard labour imposed by the chairman, Mr. St. Quintin, upon a woman of fifty-eight for stealing a brush-head of the value of 1s. 6d. The woman had had thirty convictions recorded against her, but presumably had paid the penalty of imprisonment in each case.

The Chairman (Mr. St. Quintin) belonged, however, to the old school that glorifies property at the expense of person, and took no notice of the interruption.

Mr. G. J. Bentham must have experienced something of the sensations of a Suffragette on having his righteous protest treated with this contempt.

A CANADIAN COMPARISON

In Canada, where women have not yet won their vote, although there is a rapidly growing movement towards their enfranchisement, we gather from two cases brought to our notice in a cutting from the *Toronto Globe* (June 1) that the Courts take a view similar to that obtaining here with regard to the proportionate values of person and property. A man found guilty at the Sessions of a series of petty thefts in connection with the lodge in which he held a position of trust, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Another man, found guilty of an offence against a ten-year-old girl, "was allowed to go after being warned not to so offend again. The child's parents stated that he had threatened them, and he was also advised not to molest them."

"Advised" is good!

THE BREADWINNER

In an application for an eviction order at Aotom Police Court last Monday week, the defendant, a taxi-driver, asked leave—which was granted—for a week's grace, as he was out of work and in a week's time his wife, who had gone out to work, would receive her wages, and they would then have the means to move.

This seems to us a perfectly fair division of responsibility—that the wife, who has work, should keep the home going until the husband again finds employment. We merely cite the case as another instance of the absurdity and injustice of enfranchising the man and not the woman on the assumption that he is the breadwinner.

THE BISHOP'S BILL

The Peers' Petition

A petition signed by 291 Peers and wives of spiritual Lords has been presented to the House of Lords by the Bishop of London, in support of the Bill promoted by him for the amendment of the Criminal Law, which will probably reach the Committee Stage in that House during July. The petition urges the House of Lords to pass the Bill "with all possible dispatch," and adds:—

"We believe it to be urgently required, and of really vital importance, in the interests of unprotected girls."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS SUPPORT

In an interview with a *Daily News* representative, the Bishop of London spoke of the support throughout the country for the Bill, especially for the clauses raising the age of consent for girls from 13 to 16 in the case of indecent assault, and from 16 to 18 in the case of criminal assault, and said with regard to the "blackmail" objection that he is perfectly ready to accept amendments safeguarding young men against this possibility.

"At the same time," Dr. Winnington-Ingram added, with emphasis, "there is no need to be too tender even with inexperienced youths who fall into this form of sin. I am not at all prepared to speak of them as martyrs to the lures of women."

Workhouse Experience

With regard to the clause in the Bill extending the time during which proceedings may be taken against the man, the Bishop said:—"I know of one instance in which the man went out of England for six months, and then returned to snap his fingers at legal proceedings. To raise this period to twelve months, or even as a compromise to nine, would effect a vast improvement. It is significant that the Association of Poor Law Unions of England and Wales demanded this reform two years ago on the strength of their experience of cases in workhouse infirmaries."

FREE CHURCH SUPPORT

The Free Church Council is equally strong in its support of the Bill and resolutions in favour of it are being passed all over the country by its local bodies. The Wesleyan Church has also wholeheartedly welcomed the Bill.

Would there be even this prospect of Criminal Law Reform had it not been for the Woman Suffrage agitation of recent years?

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

"Men are Women and Boys are Girls" Lord Curzon must revise his notorious aphorism. The other day, speaking at a Conference on Continuation Schools in the Marylebone Town Hall, Lord Chelmsford spoke of the necessity for doing all that was possible for the boys of the nation. "And for the girls, too!" said some one in the audience.

"Of course," replied his Lordship, promptly. "In these days the term men includes women, and boys, girls."

"Let It Die!"

In an article on "The Failure of the Woman's Press," a Woman Correspondent says in the *Times*:—

"The Woman's Press in England, as instanced by the sixpenny weeklies, is in danger of extinction, and this because those responsible for its direction have failed to move with the times. And in the meantime the Suffrage papers, disseminating the doctrine that the granting of the franchise to women is the cure for all evil, flourish and multiply."

With regard to the first sentence of this paragraph, we can only say, "Let it die!" With regard to the rest, we are interested to see in the *Times* this hint of the fulfilment of a prediction of ours made some three years ago in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. We prophesied on that occasion that unless the so-called women's papers, as well as the ordinary Press, made some bid for the support of the intelligent woman she would cease to read these altogether and take only the suffrage papers.

Men and Women "Colonels"

At a Salvation Army meeting in the Westminster Central Hall, recently, Mr. Booth-Tucker, having introduced a "Colonel" from India, then said:—

"But now I must also introduce a woman 'Colonel,' or the spirit of duty will rise in my wife."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker afterwards spoke of the valuable work done by the Salvation Army women in India, and commented on the fact that over here she found they were not so much appreciated as the men.

Is Lord Cromer Converted?

Lord Cromer, in a letter to the *Times* urging that the petition of a Royal Artillery officer which had been before the Scottish Office for months, should be dealt with, says:—

"I cannot help entertaining the conviction, based on recent precedents, that if the individual concerned had been a member of a powerful trade union the petition would have received somewhat more prompt and sympathetic attention."

Now Lord Cromer cannot possibly imagine that a trade union, unsupported by votes, would have any influence to bring to bear upon a Government office. Therefore he must admit that petitioning on the part of voteless women is equally futile. Has he at last become a Suffragist, or does he wish us to believe that he doesn't think it matters whether women's petitions receive any attention or not?

Women and Games

The Olympic Congress at Paris, according to Reuter, has decided to admit women to the swimming contests, yachting races, and tennis matches, but not to the rowing contests. Why it should be womanly to yacht but not to row we cannot quite understand. (And we seem to have heard of a woman called Grace Darling, anyhow!) But then, we suffragists never can follow these supposed distinctions between men and women. Perhaps that apostle of Nature, Lord Curzon, can enlighten us!

After Twenty Years

Dr. Ethel Smyth has just informed an interviewer in Paris that she is to conduct her own chorus at the Norwich Festival this year, which will be the first occasion on which a woman composer has conducted at a British festival.

"I have been trying to achieve this end for over twenty years," Dr. Smyth is reported to have said.

No wonder women have been trying to get a vote for over forty years!

A PAGEANT OF FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Costume Dinner of Suffragists

(By Our Special Costume Diner)

Someone has defined the National Portrait Gallery as the place where you see pictures of people who matter by people who don't, and the National Gallery as the place where you see pictures of people who don't matter by people who do. At the Costume Dinner and Pageant held in the Hotel Cecil last Monday by the Actresses' Franchise League and the Women Writers' Suffrage League, one enjoyed the unusual sensation of walking among people who mattered in bygone days impersonated by people who matter to-day, and the result was both unusual and interesting. There was Cicely Hamilton, who combined the beautiful austerity of George Eliot with a sort of decorative Futurist, added at the last moment with the aid of paint and feathers when she obligingly turned showman to do the "patter" for the march past of the puppets before a crowded assembly of the ordinary Suffrage public. There were the Editors of this paper, the one a beautifully militant Deborah, the other an admirable impersonation of John Stuart Mill, who assisted in the perpetration of an anachronism by handing on to the platform "Peterloo," a lady in the dress of the fateful year 1819, waving a belligerent flag. There was Mrs. Baillie Weaver, looking exactly like Joanna Bailey, and Mr. Baillie Weaver as Joanna Bailey's friend (protesting at intervals during the evening that he was not Sir Walter Scott). Grace Darling and Joan of Arc were of course inevitable; they were also very attractive as presented by Mrs. Ayrton Gould and Miss Olive Terry; and it did not really matter a bit that the varnished toy-shop blade of Grace Darling's paddle would scarcely have weathered breakers. The three Brontë sisters (Miss Winifred Mayo as Charlotte) made perhaps the most interesting group of all, both in the Pageant and at the English table in the dining-hall, where Mrs. Barrett Browning (Evelyn Sharp), wearing ringlets that the cultured and well-read gravely pronounced too short, nearly swooned at the mention of her husband, Robert Browning, in one of the speeches, and asked in vain of her neighbours for burnt feathers.

Rebels of all the Ages

There were many others, far more than can be mentioned here; rebels of all the ages impersonated by rebels of to-day—Garibaldi by Henry W. Nevinson, for instance, and Boadicea by Decima Moore, and Anne Clifford by Mrs. Stopes; reformers, too, such as Elizabeth Fry (Mrs. Sarah Tooley), and any number of kings and queens and people out of history books. Miss Edith Craig, who arranged the Pageant, made a daring and beautiful rebel of brave Mary Smith of Stanmore, who presented the first Suffrage petition to Parliament in 1831; and Miss May Sinclair was a very demure Jane Austen. There were numerous Eastern potentates, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel as Gulbadem Begum among them; and a group of Futurists including Miss Gertrude Vaughan as a Futurist Fury.

And all this motley assembly, people who are famous and people who are not, writers who represented warriors, and warriors who represented writers—were all brought together by one of the strongest instincts that can unite or sever human hearts and human relationships, the passionate desire for freedom. Woman Suffrage has had many battlefields. Its Field of the Cloth of Gold, an interlude in the fight, was certainly the Pageant of last Monday evening.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

At the public meeting to be held by the Men's Political Union in the Kensington Town Hall, on Friday, July 10, the following resolution will be put:—

"That this meeting of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, strongly protests against the interference with and persecution of Suffrage speakers, which is in direct contradiction of the words used by the Prime Minister on Saturday, June 20, 1914, when he said: 'There is no desire whatever on the part of any of my colleagues, and certainly not on my part, in any way to interfere with the fullest expression of free speech, or the proper organisation of a constitutional demand.'"

"This meeting furthermore calls upon the Government to use that discretion which is in the power of the Executive, for the immediate and unconditional release of Mrs. Walker and others engaged in the Suffrage agitation."

THE REVOLUTIONARIES

The following incidents have been attributed to Suffragists, in the Press, during the week:—

Wednesday, June 24.—Fluid placed in several pillar-boxes in the City.

Thursday, June 25.—Attempt to burn the Episcopal Parish Church at Ballyleson, near Belfast. Suffragist literature found.

Harrodians' Athletic Club Pavilion, at Barnes, destroyed by fire. Also a marquee erected for the club's sports. Damage estimated at £500.

Sunday, June 28.—Attempt to burn Papplewick Hall, Nottinghamshire. Suffragist literature found.

IN THE COURTS

Thursday, June 25.—At Nottingham, charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony, Miss Irene Casey. Remanded in custody.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court, before His Honour Judge Walker Craig, K.C., claims for compensation were made by members of the Cavehill Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club, Belfast, in reference to the burning of a pavilion and its contents. The damage, estimated at £889, was stated to have been caused by Suffragists. Case adjourned until Tuesday, June 30.

The Knock Golf Club also claimed £35 for damage to greens at Shandon Park, Knock. £20 awarded out of the rates.

Friday, June 26.—At the Old Bailey, charged on an indictment of having in her possession certain explosive substances, Miss Nellie Hall, one of the Suffragists arrested in connection with Maida Vale flat raid. Found guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence postponed.

Monday, June 29.—At Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Hopkins, charged with behaving in a manner whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, Miss Louisa Owen and Miss May Fane. Failed to appear. No further action to be taken.

At Streatham, before Mr. Notes, charged with assaulting the police at a Suffragist meeting, Ernest Jenkins. Fined 20s., or in default 14 days.

Tuesday, June 30.—At Bow Street, before Mr. Hopkins, charged with obstructing police at 10, Downing Street, two Suffragists, one being Mrs. Bertha Watson. Fined 40s.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court, £9,200 compensation, to be levied out of the rates of the County Antrim, was awarded to Sir Hugh McCalmont in connection with the burning of a house by Suffragists at White Abbey, and Ormonds Mansion, near Carrickfergus. Total claim amounted to £33,000. Other claims were also awarded.

MISS HALL AT THE OLD BAILEY

Miss Nellie Hall was so ill when she appeared at the Central Criminal Court last Friday to answer charges under the Explosive Substances Act, that she had to be assisted into the dock. But her cross-examination of the witnesses was so brilliant that Mr. Justice Ivory paid a high tribute to its astuteness in his summing up to the jury. When she submitted that there was no evidence that the fuses (the only "explosive" found in the flat when raided) were knowingly in her possession, or under her control, Mr. Justice Ivory said that this was the real point the jury had to decide. He thought there was evidence to go to the jury.

Forcibly Fed 100 Times

In her address to the jury Miss Hall said she had been imprisoned for five weeks awaiting trial, and had been treated as a convicted prisoner. She had been forcibly fed over 100 times. However vividly the horrors of forcible feeding might be described, they could never be realised except by those who had suffered its tortures. Hour after hour, day after day, they sat and waited in their cells for that which they dreaded—sometimes lying on their beds, sometimes crouched in a corner of their cells listening for the sound of the footsteps they knew so well. As the doctor went from cell to cell the cries and moans of their friends came to them. No one could realise their feelings waiting while comrade after comrade suffered the intolerable horrors of forcible feeding.

Well may the *Daily Herald* say: "The spectacle witnessed in the Central Criminal Court is a disgrace to British justice."

Judgment Deferred

The jury having found the defendant guilty and recommended her to mercy as

being the agent of others, the Judge deferred sentence until other cases were dealt with.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER

It was circulated in most of the morning papers last Tuesday that the two Suffragists who threw some leaflets into the King's carriage on Saturday failed to surrender to their bail at Bow Street on Monday.

We are informed that this is untrue. The two women in question were neither asked for, nor did they give bail, when arrested and subsequently discharged on Saturday. They did not know they were expected to appear again on Monday. This is the kind of lie, intended to prejudice the honour of Suffragists, which is only nailed to the counter in Suffragist papers.

ANOTHER POLICE RAID

At Croydon last Tuesday the police raided the local shop and office of the Women's Social and Political Union. Only one woman was there at the time, and no arrest was made. Every corner was closely searched, including some rooms over the office occupied by two ladies.

MILITANT ITEMS

It is stated that Miss Dorothy Evans, W.S.P.U., organiser at Belfast, has instituted an action against Captain Ricardo, D.S.O., in the Irish High Court, for assault at the Ulster Volunteer encampment at Baronscourt, Tyrone, on the occasion of the visit of Sir Edward Carson.

At the weekly meeting of the W.S.P.U. last Monday it was announced that three doctors were going to bring a suit of libel against the W.S.P.U. on the ground of allegations made with regard to the drugging and forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners.

A correspondent writing to the *Manchester Guardian* on Mr. McKenna's admission in the House of Commons that owners of halls had been warned against letting them to the W.S.P.U., says: "The people who foolishly laughed and cheered at Mr. McKenna's answer that it was not by Act of Parliament that this was done, but by the exercise of common sense, were perhaps forgetful that administration by decree can rapidly degenerate into a much greater tyranny than any system of statute law, and one which it is much more difficult to repress when once it is started."

Mr. Hopkins, trying the case of two women charged with obstructing the police outside 10, Downing Street, last Tuesday, told them (although one was a married woman) that they talked like children. He added patronisingly: "I was wondering what I could do to help you." The answer was prompt. "If you want to help us, give us the vote."

By some accident a strong letter in defence of Free Speech and in condemnation of the mobbing of Suffragists in Hyde Park found its way into the *Daily Telegraph* one day last week. Perhaps the fact that it was signed "Mother's Son" helped to break down the Press boycott on this occasion. Judging by the signatures to the "Anti" fulminations that appear in some of the morning papers, anonymity of a sentimental character is a passport to publication. Suffragist letter-writers should make a note of this!

The *Manchester Dispatch*, describing a Suffragist intercession made by a woman in Bolton Parish Church, says: "Several plain-clothes police officers quietly made their way towards her, and at their request the lady left the church, followed by about a dozen of her friends."

So at last a way has been found of filling our churches with men! It is somewhat ironic that this can only be accomplished at the price of emptying them of women!

TO RELEASE MRS. WALKER

To demand the release of Mrs. Walker, the Poplar docker's wife and the latest "robber and piller" persecuted by the Government under the Edward III. statute, numbers of resolutions have been passed by labour organisations in different centres, including the Ilford Trades and Labour Council.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S PROTEST

The following cablegram has been received by the Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) of the Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas, from a conference of women's societies, political and otherwise, of West Australia, which is held annually at Perth, W.A., under the auspices of the Women's Service Guild of West Australia, and which represents every shade of opinion:—

"This Conference of women, belonging to the Empire places on record the abhorrence felt to such methods of repression as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act and forcible feeding which are being used against their fellow women in England struggling for the franchise. As women of the Empire we ask the Imperial Government to end the agitation by granting franchise to women on same terms as British men have it, or may have in the future."

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THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

DENMARK

Telegram from our Special Correspondent.
We have received the following telegram from our special Danish correspondent:—

Indirect Elections to the Landsting auspicious.—Final Election to take place on July 10.

Our readers will remember that the Danish Reform Bill, which includes universal suffrage for women as well as for men, has been blocked through the refusal of the Upper House or Landsting to pass it. The King was therefore advised to dissolve the Landsting (which he did to the extent of deciding that the fifty-four elective members should seek re-election, not those appointed by the King), and our correspondent's telegram brings the welcome news that the preliminary re-elections have proved auspicious to the Bill. Everything will now depend upon the confirmatory elections to the Landsting, which, according to our correspondent, will take place on July 10. If these secure a Liberal majority in the Upper House, the success of the measure is practically assured.

We need hardly add that all our good wishes go out to our Danish fellow-suffragists in this last stage of their fight for enfranchisement.

UNITED STATES

The Congressional Amendment

The Suffrage Bill, known as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment, now before both Houses of Congress, has just proceeded another slight step forward in the Lower House, where it was reported out of Committee on May 5 of this year. Since then it has been blocked by the Rules Committee, in whose power it lies to delay or precipitate the discussion of the measure leading to a division upon it. But the *Suffragist* (June 13) announces that in an interview with a Suffrage deputation from West Virginia, Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, stated that it was their intention shortly to find time for the debate on the measure in the House of Representatives. We congratulate our American sisters on this indication of progress, and wish them all success in the forthcoming debate.

TWO MATTERS FOR CONGRATULATION

The Women's Caucus Passes Resolution

American Suffragists are very jubilant over the resolution passed in favour of Woman Suffrage at the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which recently sat in Chicago. Although the matter has been discussed before by the Federation, this is the first time that, after four days' discussion, the resolution was carried. There were 2,094 delegates present, representing 1,907 bodies, having a membership of 1,700,000 women. One of the Chicago papers said:—"Suffrage went through the Biennial with cheers and flag-waving and song—and with two big tears in Jane Addams's eyes."

Illinois Franchise Law Confirmed

The validity of the law conferring partial suffrage upon women in Illinois having been disputed by the "Anti's" of that State, considerable enthusiasm and excitement has been caused by the recent decision of the State Supreme Court that the suffrage law is perfectly constitutional and that Illinois women have therefore the right to vote for Presidential electors, for municipal and town officers and some of the county officers, and also upon questions submitted to the electors.

The Party Fetish

The Judges of the Supreme Court divided on the subject strictly on party lines, the Republicans, who are in the majority, voting for the decision recorded above, and the Democrats voting against it. It is the Democratic Party which is also doing its best to block the Suffrage measure in Congress. Has it been studying the methods of the Liberal Party in England?

CANADA

Suffrage at Niagara Falls

(From Our Own Correspondent)

On Thursday, May 23, Dr. Margaret Gordon and I spoke at a drawing-room meeting at Queenstown, Niagara. The near presence of the mighty forces of nature seem to make the audience keenly sensitive to the force of a great human movement, and the sympathy awakened was keen, and will, I hope, be lasting.

It was at the Falls the next day that we learnt of the awful tragedy of the Empress of Ireland's total wreck—Toronto contributed its quota to the victims—more than sixty citizens were lost in the disaster. I had always looked forward to this visit to the Falls as an elevating and ennobling experience—as coming into close touch with the mighty forces of nature

always must be, but above the roar of the waters I seemed to hear the cry of the drowning victims and even in that peaceful scene to see the awful potentialities of the elements.

Canadian Liberals

On Saturday, May 30, the Liberal women held a meeting at the Beach and invited me to speak on Suffrage. Mrs. Greenwood Brown, my hostess, was intensely interested in the cause of women's enfranchisement—indeed, all the Liberal women are supporters of it, and it is one of the foremost planks in the Liberal platform. On Tuesday, June 2, I spoke at a meeting of the W.C.T.U. at Newmarket. The president was so pronouncedly non-militant—indeed, so condemnatory of all Suffragettes, that I was fired to speak vehemently in their defence. I am delighted to say that I converted many and sold a fair number of VOTES FOR WOMEN. On Wednesday, June 3, I spoke at Mount Forest, a rather out-of-the-world town. I had a very good audience, as there were no distractions in the way of amusement, not even picture shows, and a splendid sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN at the close of the meeting. I could have sold twice as many as I had been able to carry. My chairman, a Presbyterian minister, was much opposed to militancy, but I think his opposition was a little less pronounced after the meeting than before—and I persuaded him to buy a paper. On Thursday evening, June 4, I attended a Liberal meeting convened by Mr. Rowell, the leader of the party. A marked feature of this meeting was that half of the platform was crowded with women, as Mr. Rowell is the champion of the women's vote. All round the hall were banners. On these, in large letters, appeared the words: "The Bar Must Go," or, "Municipal Votes for Married Women." It was difficult to say whether temperance or woman's enfranchisement was the chief subject of discussion, but I was delighted with the indignation of the enormous audience when Mr. Rowell reproached the Government with throwing out the Bill to give Municipal votes to married women; although the Referendum had proved that Toronto had a majority of more than 13,000 for this reform.

Women Better than Money

One of the Liberals said: "We have not the money that the Conservatives have—but we've something better—we've the women on our side." Mr. Rowell has all through his political life been a great supporter of the woman's claims, and he dwelt in his speech at great length on the advantage of their complete political enfranchisement. It was delightful to hear the loud laughter when he brought forward the old Anti-Suffrage arguments only to annihilate them. If the Canadian women will only demand the vote insistently enough, there is little doubt that the Canadian men will follow the example of the Australians and New Zealanders and enfranchise their women. The *Mail and Empire*, which is the Conservative and Anti-Suffrage paper, had an article to-day in which the ingenious writer advocates deportation and very severe punishment for the militants (just as if the suggestions were original ones!) and if these remedies fail, incarceration in a lunatic asylum. I have answered his hopelessly illogical jumble, which shows an equal ignorance of history and of human nature; but I am almost tired of this wordy warfare, for every day appears a fresh article showing that the A. B. C. of the movement is not understood.

Deputation to the King

There is very widespread indignation at the way Mrs. Pankhurst and her fellow-petitioners were treated. I have written to the papers on the subject and I have dealt with the constitutional right to petition. Where there is not indignation, there is always merriment over the difficulties the Ministers have got themselves into, and if I want to raise a hearty laugh, I have only to describe the abject terror of Cabinet Ministers and the elaborate precautions in the way of police protection. I think our British Executive would probably prefer to be ragged at and vituperated than to inspire mirth—but, "poor creatures," some will say, "they cannot help it. Pity the sorrows of poor blind men!" Yet, I contend, they were not born blind—so they don't deserve pity. After an elaborate process of self-deception they have achieved blindness: they have not even had it thrust upon them.

Margaret Hodge.

June 5, 1914.

WOMAN'S CAUSE AND WAR

What Suffragists Should Do

The fighting in Mexico has produced a forcible article in the *Suffragist* on "Women and the War." All political Suffragists will be in agreement with the following passage:—

"Always in these crises women are told that they must put their own affairs aside and devote their energies to helping men. Always, in the past, the great majority of

women have listened to this plea. When the Civil War broke out the suffragists were urged to throw all their strength and energy into the work of freeing the slaves, letting drop the task of securing the freedom of women. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others of the leaders refused to agree to this, but mostly the suffragists sacrificed their cause for emancipation, and the leaders who stood firm came in for vilification and abuse. They were told by such men as Horace Greeley and others as great, that the self-sacrificing women would earn the eternal gratitude of the voters. History shows how little gratitude they received. All that came of the women's sacrifice was more votes for men. Let not the present generation of suffragists repeat that mistake. Our cause is the greatest cause in the world, the most pressing of all reforms. It is the most important business before the country, and before Congress to-day. It must be kept to the front even though war wage and the country be torn with strife. It is to prevent all preventable wars that women want the vote. They have suffered too much from these things to remain passive any longer."

The "Parent" and Recruits

A.S.B. in the *Woman's Journal* has something to say also on the question of war and women.

"If a boy under age wants to enlist," she says, "his father's consent only is needed. His mother has no voice. A father can even force his minor son to go to war against the boy's own wishes." She gives an instance of this which happened in Missouri during the Civil War, when a father told two sons successively to act as substitutes for a neighbour who did not want to go out to fight. The mother protested in vain each time. Both sons were killed. "The same thing could happen to-day," concludes A.S.B., "if the supply of volunteers fell short. Have women all the rights they want?"

THE Y.W.C.A. CONGRESS AT STOCKHOLM

Some Notes Taken by Constance E. Maud.

An interesting International Congress of the Young Women's Christian Association took place recently in Stockholm. Delegates from all over the world assembled to the number of about 800. America and Canada from the West, India, China, and Japan from the East, joined with all the Northern Countries of Europe in representing this Christian Association for mutual aid, protection, and comradeship among young women.

A notable feature at this Congress held by an Association formed long before the deep roots of the Woman's Movement had shot up into visible form, was the way in which that movement has poured its vitalising spirit into this as into all other bodies of thoughtful women. Members for the most part of Lutheran, Protestant, and Presbyterian Churches, set far apart from all politics whatsoever, they now find themselves drawn, *volens nolens*, into the discussion of subjects, all of which are inextricably interwoven with Woman Suffrage, whether the debated word ("bomb-shell" or "Open Sesame," as the case may be) is spoken or no.

It is impossible in this short space to do more than refer to the speeches which directly dealt with the Woman's Movement, though indirectly all, since they dealt with various phases of woman's life and how best to help and equip her, necessarily did so, even in cases where the speakers seemed unaware of it.

SOME OF THE SPEECHES

A most able speech was made by Mlle. de Dietrich on the civic and industrial position of women in France. She corroborated with carefully drawn-up facts and figures the picture drawn by Brieux in his famous play, "La Femme Seule," a translation of which was produced in London last year at the Coronet Theatre. Mlle. de Dietrich showed how the sweating and underpay of married women and girls inevitably drives them, when forced, as in most cases, to maintain others as well as themselves, on to the streets. She pointed out the urgent need for legislation in the matter of minimum wage and equal pay for equal work, and though she did not touch on Woman Suffrage as the remedy, there was no escaping the natural inference since these conditions, crying aloud for reform, year by year are left by men rulers unattended to.

A Canadian Speech

Another paper read by Miss Una Saunders, delegate from Canada, dealt directly with the Woman's Movement and the Spiritual Impulse underlying it. She introduced her subject by stating the undeniable fact (which let the Anti take to

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

Another Cable from Australia

The following cable, which unfortunately arrived too late for insertion in last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, has been sent to us protesting against those clauses of Mr. Harcourt's British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill which perpetuate the injustice of forcing British women who marry foreigners to take and retain, even after widowhood, the nationality of their husbands:—

Public Meeting, representing all sections of men and women in Adelaide, objects to women losing their nationality through marriage, and demands the rejection of Clauses ten and eleven.
Lucy Morrice (Chairman).

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST BILL

The agitation among women against the unpopular clauses, continues to grow in this country. Last week, the Women's Local Government Society passed a resolution condemning "Clauses 10 and 11 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill which re-enacts the disabilities imposed in 1870 on married women and widows in regard to their nationality."

Last week, also, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, passed a resolution that the Committee, "while recognising the importance of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, which is to come up on the Report stage in the House of Commons, urges upon his Majesty's Ministers that they should make adequate provision to safeguard the nationality of British women who marry foreigners, on the lines of the amendments standing in the names of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Glyn-Jones."

heart and "inwardly digest," even if the consequence be indigestion, that those at work in solving social problems and aiding their fellow creatures are almost invariably found to be supporters of the Woman's Movement—a movement, she added, so human and world-wide in its character that soon, to describe it truly, it must be called "a men and women's movement for the uplift of humanity."

The great underlying cause for this movement she gave as the Will of God. The two secondary causes for the Woman's Movement Miss Saunders gave as education and industry. In the colleges of U.S.A. men and women work together equally in student life and self-government. It is not easy then afterwards for women to find themselves subordinated to men in all other forms of administration. It is equally difficult for some of the ablest women to content themselves with the sphere allotted them in the Churches, where, in many countries, they do most of the work without being allowed any responsibility or voice on the Councils. We touch here on a delicate question, but we cannot ignore that many men as well as women are asking whether there is not a fuller form of Ministry which should be gladly received from women endowed with powers which mark them as great spiritual guides and leaders.

Militancy and the Church

Referring to militancy as one of the dangers of the movement, she said: "If only the men in our Churches had been with us from the start there would have been little danger of militancy. It is because of that great solid wall of resistance against which the Woman's Movement has hurled itself again and again that women have turned to militant modes of attack. If those of us who declare that we know of a force greater than the physical, the force of prayer, had used that weapon in this service, surely there would not have been the same temptation to militancy."

She suggested three lines of practical advance. First, to know—for we should not dare call any men or women Christian in any sense of the word who are willing to shut their eyes to the pain and anguish inflicted by sin, instead of working for its removal. Second, that men and women should stand united for a single standard of purity, which could be achieved if only each did his utmost, aided by the power of God. And third, a new vision of the comradeship between man and woman. This subject was dealt with most admirably in a paper on another occasion by Mme. Michelet, a Norwegian delegate, which deserves a notice to itself.

"Nothing draws people together like a great cause or a great crusade," said Miss Saunders. "To this we are called that the vision of God may be made known to the world by men and women, side by side, expressing Him in His varied aspects."

CORRESPONDENCE

AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—In sending the enclosed cutting from last evening's paper (this being the finest I have yet read upon this great subject), may I be permitted, as a loyal Englishman, anxious that my country may lead the world in all matters pertaining to the good of the common people, to endorse everything said in that editorial, and also to express my admiration at the courage and loyalty, wisdom and perseverance, shown by the workers for "Votes for Women," and especially to the "Militants" who have, by their efforts, brought this movement to the point of success.

In these stirring days of trial may your courage endure all that which may be before you, for the sake of dear old England's greater welfare, is the wish of—Yours, &c.,

(Mr.) B. W. BLANDFORD.

313, West 23rd Street, New York City, U.S.A., June 18.

What Americans Think of Us

The cutting enclosed by our correspondent is an article in the *New York Evening Journal*, headed, "Thousands of Police to Guard the King at the Races." Here are a few extracts:—

England will give the vote to women eventually—and intelligent Englishmen KNOW it. Knocking women down, stepping on their faces, kicking in their ribs, locking them up in prison will not settle a question that is alive, and that will live UNTIL IT IS SETTLED. The King and Queen, descendants in power of those who fought vigorously against the idea of VOTES FOR MEN, are going to the races, and a thousand policemen go along to protect them. If the King would read the history of his ancestors, if he would think over the stupid fight that they made AGAINST MEN'S RIGHTS, and realise how vainly they strove to keep the vote and the right to govern themselves FROM MEN, he would see the foolishness of trying to keep the vote from women in this day.

There were Romans who thought they could discourage Christian women by burning them alive, or throwing them into the arena with wild beasts. BUT THEY DID NOT DISCOURAGE OR FRIGHTEN THOSE WOMEN.

The gentlemen who burned Joan of Arc at Rouen thought they had settled something. But they hadn't. And they did not FRIGHTEN her.

You can't burn the TRUTH, or frighten it.

The women in England, making the fight for liberty, the women who cause the timid King to take a thousand policemen with him when he goes to watch a horse-race, are worthy followers of the Christian martyrs, women with all the courage and spirit of Joan of Arc AND WITH A GREAT DEAL MORE INTELLIGENCE THAN THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS AND JOAN OF ARC COMBINED.

WOMEN AND YACHTING

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will, I think, be interested to learn that in the recent races of the West Lancashire Yachting Club, held at Southport, Miss Daisy Thomson (who is a member of the Fellowship) and Miss Maude Hall won their race by forty seconds. Theirs was the only boat manned entirely by women, the others being steered by a woman, but in each case having a man as "crew."—Yours, &c.,

PHYLLIS LOVELL.

Wingate House, Ainsdale.

Account of the Race

The following account of the race in which Miss Thomson and Miss Hall were victors, appeared in the local paper:—

The West Lancashire Yacht Club held their annual "Seabirds" race for ladies on Saturday; that is to say, every boat had a lady as "helmsman." In one instance the "crew" was also a lady, and it was but poetic justice that this should be the winning boat, after a particularly close race. Seven boats started at 3.30 p.m., the course being from Southport Pier to the North Mark Buoy, Bull's Run, Bank Mark, and home, twice round. A light north-westerly breeze prevailed when Dottrell crossed the line first to windward, with Whaup to leeward, and Kittiwake, Goshawk, Seahawk, Puffin, and Skua in the order named. Dottrell maintained her lead until nearing the end of the second lap, when Seahawk, admirably handled, won a fine race by forty seconds.

"ALEXANDRA DAY" SUFFRAGISTS

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—As Anti-suffragists tell us that it is only unwomanly women who neglect their homes and take part in public affairs, one can but conclude that the 20,000 women who sold roses in London on Alexandra Day were all unwomanly women who want votes.

What a blow it must have been to "Anti's?" And surely now the Government will be convinced of the enormous demand there is for women's enfranchisement. But one shudders to think of the

20,000 unwashed babies, to say nothing of 20,000 husbands who went dinnerless and even tealess. One is glad to think that suffering in hospitals will be relieved thereby. But the price! The price!!—Yours, &c.,

ROBSON PAIGN.

159, Franciscan Road, Tooting, S.W.

A TRIBUTE

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—May I express in your columns the feelings of admiration and sympathy with which the untiring efforts of your paper to right the greatest injustice of the modern world fill me.

It is only by such persistent setting forth of the "facts" of the case, by such appeals to the common sense of the majority temporarily obscured by the prejudice of centuries, that this great object can be accomplished.

The proof of its ultimate and speedy success seems to me to be clearly set forth in the desperate recourse of the authorities to the mediæval armoury of tortures and the later methods of mere police force and autocratic suppression—methods which history has so often proved to be more dangerous to the tyrants than to the oppressed.—I have the honour to be yours, &c.,

E. H. GREENWELL.

12, South Eaton Place, S.W.

CHURCH LEAGUE FETE

To-morrow (Saturday) will be the second day of the Fête organized by the Church League for Women's Suffrage, which will then be held at the Rectory, Newby Place, Poplar, Bishop Powell performing the opening ceremony at 3 p.m. On Thursday, after we go to press, the Fête will be opened by Miss Eva Moore, and will be held on that day at the Athenæum, Camden Road, N.W. On both days the Fête will be open from 3 till 10 o'clock, and will present many attractions, including Miss Spang's dancing children, old English dances and games, and so on.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Someone has figured it out that "Mother washes three acres of dishes every year, scrubs 24 acres of floors, and walks about 2,120 miles in doing the housework." This may explain why she can easily travel several miles in a suffrage parade.—*Christian Science Monitor*

There is pending in the Kansas Legislature a bill designed to regulate the movements of trains at railroad crossings. It reads in part: "When two trains approach a crossing both shall stop, and neither shall go ahead until the other has passed by." We trust the Woman Suffragists will not treasure up these examples of man's superior political wisdom to be flashed upon us in the days when women commonly sit in the halls of legislation and submit proposals for the regulation of humanity.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

The sexton was showing the holiday party round the church when someone asked him if he feared a Suffragette attack. "I'd quite a turn the other morning," said the sexton. "I see one of our ladies going in the church with a 'ammer in 'er and. I crept up behind her and says 'Not 'ere.' She turns round quite upset and says, 'How dare you think I'm going to break windows! It's that Mrs. X. who shares my pew and will use my hassock. I'm going to nail it to the floor in my place.' And she did that."—*Manchester Guardian*.

A young man was talking to an elderly woman friend about the young lady whom he thought worthy to be his life partner. In a tone of maternal solicitude the elderly lady inquired: "And what are her interests?" "She hasn't any; she is perfectly normal," answered the young man.—*Woman's Journal*.

A Suffragist organ, apparently oblivious of the fact that Tyburn Tree is no longer in use, prints an article on "Criminals in High Places."—*Globe*.

Complaint is made of militant teaching in high schools for girls. Certainly the art of avoiding long sentences is taught in many seminaries.—*London Opinion*.

A Rhymester's View

If you're writing a sort of an up-to-date play,

There are words that you must not forget.

You must somehow contrive to make characters say:

"Taxicab," "Aeroplane," "Suffragette."

These three little words you'll undoubtedly find

The most useful that ever you met.

They will stamp you as quite an original kind:

"Taxicab," "Aeroplane," "Suffragette."

—*Globe*.

COZENS' SUMMER SALE

is now proceeding. The Bargains quoted here give some indication of the drastic price reductions in every department.

Upholstery Crops. Printed Cottons. 10 designs. Dark styles. Regular price 8/6. Sale Price 4/6.

All goods post free. Money returned if articles not approved. Please send early for the Catalogue.

Plain Robe Negyhrs with neat woven border. 48in. wide. Regular price 1/8. Sale Price 6/12.

Nottingham Lace Curtains. 8 1/2 yards long. Dainty Design in Ivory. Regular price 9/11. Sale Price 6/11.

Fashionable Printed Crepons, coloured grounds with white broche designs. 40 inches wide. Regular price 9/6. Sale Price 6/12.

Lace Bedspreads in Ivory, well covered. Nice design. For single beds 6/11. For Double beds, 8/11.

Washing Cotton Creps with silk stripes. All fashionable shades. 40 inches wide. For Summer Dresses. Regular price 1/11. Sale Price 1/0.

Heavy Linen Damask Dinner Napkins. Three Designs. Serviceable and stylish. Per dozen, regular price 12/11. Sale Price 8/11.

Coloured Costume Linen. Yard wide. In shades of Butcher, Navy and Helio. Regular price 1/6. Sale Price 1/0.

White Bath Towels, fringed red bordered. Large Size 50 x 58 each. Regular price 1/4. Sale Price 1/0.

Fashionable French Sponge Cloth, for Ladies' Costumes. Art shades. 40 inches wide. Regular price 2/6. Sale Price 1/11.

Embroidered Bedspreads, three designs. 90 x 100 inches. Regular price 16/11. Sale Price 12/11.

G. COZENS & Co., Ltd.

MARBLE ARCH

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July 6th to 31st

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on Thursdays & LAST THREE DAYS
July 9th 16th & 23rd & July 29th 30th & 31st

Knightbridge
London S.W.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President: Lady Forbes-Robertson

The Costume Dinner which took place at the Hotel Cecil on Monday evening was an unqualified success, far exceeding all expectations. The after-dinner entertainment was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

The A.F.L. Stall at the Anglo-American Exposition we hope will be in full swing on Friday, July 3. Hearty thanks are due to all members who have so kindly promised to help at the Stall, and any others who would like to help during the latter half of July or during the months of August and September will be most welcome.

On July 9 the Play Department has arranged a grand entertainment in connection with the Overseas Dominion Conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Arrangements for another "Woman's Theatre" week are well advanced, and it is hoped shortly to announce details.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Telephone: Regent 5150

Colours: Purple, White and Orange

Committee

Miss Lena Ashwell
Mr. Gerald Gould
Mr. Henry W. Nevinston
Mrs. Agnes Harben
Miss Evelyn Sharp
Mrs. Elaine Whelan
Mr. John Scurr
Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Hon. Treasurer
Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary
Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary

Join US (United Suffragists)

Kingsway Hall Meeting.—Next Tuesday, July 7, at 8 p.m. We are fortunate in being able to add to our list of speakers the Very Rev. Father Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A., Prior of St. Dominic's, Haverstock Hill. Other speakers as already announced:—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Mrs. Julia Scurr, Mr. H. D. Harben, and Mr. H. W. Nevinston; Chair, Miss Lena Ashwell. Great interest is being shown as to the announcement which is to be made by Mrs. Lawrence at the meeting. U.S. branches and several Suffrage Societies will be officially represented on the platform. Tickets, numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; unreserved, 6d., from the Ticket Secretary, 3, Adam Street.

It is most essential that the meeting should be packed, and bill distributors are urgently asked to come to 3, Adam Street for bills to give away, if only for an hour or so at a time.

Trafalgar Square Demonstration.—An account of last Sunday's demonstration will be found on page 612. United Suffragists turned up well at the Temple Station and marched with their banners to the Square, where they found a good crowd already waiting at their platform at the east plinth. The resolution was passed almost unanimously, speakers being Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Mr. John Scurr, and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Members' Meeting.—At 3, Adam Street, at 8.15 p.m. Speakers, July 2, Miss Evelyn Sharp and others; July 9, Mrs. Ayrton Gould and others.

Speakers' Class.—There will be no Speakers' Class on July 7 on account of public meeting.

U.S. Branches: Edinburgh.—A new branch has been started here, and a Shop and Offices in good position will shortly be opened. Names of committee will be announced next week. All particulars from the Hon. Sec. Edinburgh U.S., Mrs. Eeles, 202, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

Amersham.—Meetings being held here during this, the Bucks Suffrage Week, organized by Mrs. H. D. Harben. The U.S. are taking a prominent part in meetings and processions, and sending many speakers from town. All members asked to turn up in force at the Fête in Newland Park to-morrow (Saturday).

Stroud.—Members joining well, and an open-air campaign in full swing.

South London Campaign.—Particulars of open-air meetings to be obtained from Hon. Sec., 3, Adam Street.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Colours: Purple, White, and Red

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

We held two poster parades last week to advertise our double number. One or two Fellows came forward who have been unable to help for some time; but too much is left to those who are always working for the movement.

On Saturday, with a view to breaking fresh ground, Mr. and Mrs. Robson Paige generously had a brake out for the whole day, and invited various Suffrage papers to stack it with copies, decorate it with flags and posters, and send captains and sellers. Altogether we made a brave little show, and aroused interest wherever Mr. Paige's brake, decorated with so many Suffrage colours, went. The public seemed puzzled as to how many more kinds of

Suffragists there might be. All the sellers, thus working together, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Some of the South-Western districts evidently got new ideas. We experienced no roughness of any kind. Fellows at provincial pitches were wearing nosebags of flowers in the colours during our double number week.

Our Dublin pitch has secured another regular worker. More posters are displayed, and the sale has increased.

Our Wood Green captain needs more helpers, especially during the summer months.

Kensington Group

The sale of papers in Kensington is excellent. The summer number has gone particularly well, sellers having put in extra time, and one member being on duty four mornings consecutively. Miss Aldis is welcomed as a new seller.

Papers can be obtained from Miss Postlethwaite, 27, Warwick Chambers, Pater Street, Earl's Court Road, on Thursday mornings, or by arrangement at other times. It is hoped more Fellows will volunteer for this interesting work. We should like to be able to staff a pitch in town once a week at least, and could do so as well as supplying our own pitches if more sellers would come forward.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE

98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., Tel. City 3335

Secretary: Mrs. Kineton Parkes

Forthcoming Sale

Wednesday, July 8.—Dr. Adeline Roberts will have goods sold for tax resistance at 11 a.m. at Fitzroy Estate Office, Swiss Cottage Station. Protest meeting to follow. Speaker: Mrs. Kineton Parkes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE OVERSEAS

Now that London is full of visitors from our Colonies and elsewhere, the first Conference of the Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas, to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, July 9, is particularly opportune. Among the speakers will be Miss Margaret Hodge and other Suffragists from Overseas, besides Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cecil Chapman. The Conference will be followed at 8.30 by a Reception at which an entertainment will be given by the Actresses' Franchise League. Fuller particulars can be obtained from Miss H. C. Newcomb, at the International Women's Franchise Club.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Besides the Overseas Conference, there will be an International Suffrage Congress in London next week, when, from July 8 to 11, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board of Officers will meet to make arrangements for next year's International Congress at Berlin. An interesting event in the programme will be a meeting at the Suffrage Club, at which the different methods of English Suffragists will, it is said, be explained for the benefit of the foreign visitors.

BUCKS SUFFRAGE WEEK

The Bucks Suffrage Week now in progress under the auspices of the Chorley Wood and District Suffrage Societies culminates in a Grand Fête to-morrow (Saturday), July 4. During the week three garden meetings have been arranged, and successful evening meetings held nightly in all the villages in the neighbourhood. Among the many well-known speakers at these meetings are Miss Kitty Margesson, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Mrs. Harben, Miss Evelyn Sharp, the Rev. Drew Roberts, Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Mr. H. J. Gillespie, and Mr. H. D. Harben. On Friday night there will be a grand procession of the combined Suffrage Societies. The fête on Saturday promises to be a very popular event. In addition to a Suffrage meeting on the lawn there will be many sideshows, and an exhibition of dancing will be given by Miss Margaret Morris and her children. Competitions, tennis, croquet, coconut shies, and a palmist are among the attractions, and tea will be served at popular prices. It is encouraging to note that in spite of warnings to the contrary and threats of interruptions and mobbing, the Suffrage Week has been particularly well attended and peaceable, and bids fair to finish up as successfully as it began.

SUFFRAGE SERVICES

All Suffragists who are also Church men and women should support the series of monthly services of prayer and intercession in connection with the Suffrage question, which will be held in St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, beginning on Wednesday, July 22, at 8 p.m. The preacher on that evening will be Canon Todd, whose moving address on the occasion of the memorial service to Emily Wilding Davison will long be remembered by those who heard it.

The Bishop of London, in expressing his cordial approval of these services, writes: "I fully realise the importance of the question. The more quietly these services are carried out, the more they will impress people with the sincerity of the cause for which they are held."

SUMMER SALE

THE POLICY which has earned us so many thousands of permanent friends is that of inspiring confidence in the public by withholding from our advertisements anything that is misleading or exaggerating, and only advertising that which will be profitable to our customers. The Summer Sale affords an excellent opportunity of strengthening this confidence, by offering the latest and most fashionable Summer Goods at *really genuine reductions*. This we are doing, the sale commencing

Friday, July 3,

and continuing throughout the month. As the bargains sell, so will other equally reduced goods take their places until our Summer Stock is completely exhausted; thus making every day a bargain day throughout the sale. To appreciate the value we are offering it is necessary to *see* the goods. Come and see our windows, a visit will more than repay. Doors open 9.30 a.m.

MARSHALL ROBERTS, Ltd.

High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

(Opposite Camden Town Tube Station.)

(Open till 10 p.m. on Saturdays.)

OUR SUMMER SALE

Starts on
Friday, July 10th, 1914.

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RYE LANE,

PECKHAM, S.E.

Bargains in All Departments.

COMING EVENTS

Votes for Women Fellowship
Lancashire Centre

Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate, Almsdale, Lancashire.

There will be an open-air meeting at Formby on Saturday, July 4, by the old cross, Liverpool Road, at 8 p.m. Members will leave Chapel Street, Southport, by the 4.33 p.m. train, and as many as possible are needed to advertise meeting.

An American Tea will be given (by kind permission of Mrs. Halsall), on Thursday, July 9, at 3 p.m., at 43, Hartington Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool. Guests are requested to bring and buy an article. Speaker, Mrs. Buckner, M.A.

There will be a meeting on Saturday, July 11, on the Fair Ground, Southport, at 8.30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Misses Ryley, at 46, Grosvenor Road, Birkdale, at 8.30 p.m., a monologue by Miss Evelyn Glover, entitled "Showin' Samy," will be personified by Miss Olive Turpin. Vocalist, Miss Jean Fyans. Collection on behalf of Fellowship funds. Non-members, please apply to the Misses Ryley, at address stated, for invitations. Only a limited number available.

Other Meetings

A Garden Fête will be held at Newland Park, Chalfont St. Giles, on Saturday, July 4, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. Margaret Morris and her children will give an exhibition of dancing. There will also be competitions and a great meeting, at which Miss Evelyn Sharp, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, H. D. Harben, Esq., and others will speak. Admission free.

The New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage will hold a meeting in the N. C. Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, July 7, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Eva Gore-Booth on "The Civil Service Commission Report" and Sir Edward Busk. Chair: Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

The United Suffragists will hold a Public Meeting at the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday, July 7, at 8 p.m. Subject: "How to Stop Militancy." Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Mrs. Scurr, Mr. H. D. Harben, Mr. H. W. Nevinston, and the Very Rev. Father Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A. Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell.

The proposed New Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominion Overseas, will hold a conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, July 9. Speakers: Miss Margaret Hodge, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Aberconway, the Rev. F. M. Green, and many others. At 8.30 there will be a reception to meet the President and officers of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. Tickets, 2s. and 1s., can be obtained from Miss H. C. Newcomb, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly.

The Men's Political Union will hold a public meeting at the Kensington Town Hall on Friday, July 10, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Dr. F. Moxon, M.B., B.S., Mr. Ernest Duval, Rev. C. A. Wills, Mrs. J. A. Bouvier. Chair: Mr. Victor Duval.

MISS LENA ASHWELL AND COMPANY

Miss Lena Ashwell has led many companies in the past, but never, perhaps, a more diversified one than the interesting group of speakers to whom she will act as Chairman next Tuesday evening at the Kingsway Hall, not a hundred miles away from the theatre she formerly managed with so striking a success. In addition to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, whose promised announcement "of interest to all Suffragists" is already causing much discussion and speculation, she will have in her "company" a distinguished French artiste (Madame Yvette Guilbert), a well-known war correspondent (Mr. Henry W. Nevinston), a sometime Liberal candidate (Mr. H. D. Harben, who gave up his candidature at Barnstaple as a protest against the Government's treatment of women); and a woman who laid the working women's claim for justice before Mr. Asquith a fortnight ago (Mrs. Julia Scurr). This is not all; for, true to their aim, which is to draw new people into the Suffrage movement, the United Suffragists, who are responsible for the meeting, have been fortunate enough to secure as a speaker the Very Reverend Father Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A. At a moment when the relations of the Churches with the suffrage movement are a subject of much discussion and much anxiety among all who care for the spiritual significance of the woman's fight for liberty, this first public utterance on Women's Suffrage of the new Prior of St. Dominic's is of great moment and happy augury for the future.

MODERN FOOTWEAR

Almost every new shape and design in boots and shoes can be obtained from Messrs. Jack Jacobus at their attractive shop in Shaftesbury Avenue. They advertise Court shoes and other pretty shoes for evening wear at exceedingly moderate prices, and also many new styles in boots and shoes for everyday use.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

- Motorists' Franchise League.**
Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- Artists' Suffrage League.**
53, King's Road, S.W.
- Australian and New Zealand Women's Franchise Association.**
10, International Women's Franchise Club, 3, Grafton Street, W.
- Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.**
65, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
- Church League for Women's Suffrage.**
5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
- Civil Service Suffrage Society.**
19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.
- Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.**
45, Dover Street, W.
- East London Federation of the Suffragettes.**
321, Roman Road, Bow, E.
- Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
- Forward Cymric Suffrage Union.**
53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.
- Free Church League for Women's Suffrage.**
13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
- Friends' League for Women's Suffrage.**
Walden, Gloucester.
- Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society.**
2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
- International Suffrage Shop.**
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- International Woman Suffrage Alliance.**
7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- International Women's Franchise Club.**
9, Grafton Street, W.
- Irishwomen's Franchise League.**
Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
- Irishwomen's Reform League.**
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.
- Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association.**
163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.
- Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation.**
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.
- Irishwomen's Suffrage Society.**
27, Donegall Place, Belfast.
- Jewish League for Woman Suffrage.**
32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
- League of Justice.**
22, South Molton Street, W.
- Liberal Men's Suffrage Society.**
31, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.
- Liberal Women's Suffrage Union.**
Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.
- London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage.**
Chester Gate, Ealing.
- Marchers' Qui Vive Corps.**
Dunston, Petworth, Sussex.
- Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.**
Temp. Address: 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
- Men's League for Woman Suffrage.**
136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.
- Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.**
15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
- Men's Society for Women's Rights.**
65, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.
- Munster Women's Franchise League.**
83, Grand Parade, Cork.
- National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society.**
5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
- National Political League.**
Bank Buildings, 14, 1, James Street, S.W.
- National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
14, St. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
- New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage.**
5, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.
- Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.**
8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
- Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage.**
11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.
- Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage.**
8, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
- Spiritual Militancy League.**
45, Queen's Road, Baywater, W.
- Suffrage Atelier.**
Studio: 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- Suffrage Club.**
3, York Street, St. James', S.W.
- "Suffrage First" Committee.**
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
- Suffrage Service League.**
29, Broadway, Westminster.
- Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee.**
21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
- Theosophical Suffrage Society.**
19, Tavistock Square, W.C.
- United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies.**
13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
- United Suffragists.**
3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
- Votes for Women Fellowship.**
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Lancashire Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate House, Almsdale, Lancs.
- Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society.**
83, Sutherland Avenue, W.
- Women's Freedom League.**
1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom.**
10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
- Women's Social and Political Union.**
Edmond's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
- Women's Tax Resistance League.**
10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
- Women Teachers' Franchise Union.**
27, Muriel Road, Lee, S.E.
- Women Writers' Suffrage League.**
Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

A SUMMER SALE

The summer sales, now in full swing, are responsible for many attractive catalogues containing descriptions and illustrations of charming dresses and costumes to be obtained at considerably reduced prices. Messrs. John Barker's sale began on June 22, and through the medium of their illustrated catalogue any article may be chosen, and, if not satisfactory when received, can be exchanged or the money refunded.

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One is usually inclined to connect the word "Burberry" merely with such unassuming if essential articles as mackintoshes and raincoats; a glance, however, through one of Messrs. Burberry's catalogues shows us that, although their new premises in Haymarket are mainly associated with self-ventilating porous materials for protection against rain, as distinguished from mere mackintoshes, this enterprising firm also devotes much attention to the perfecting of clothes which harmonise in colour and texture with the brighter and more genial aspects of our climate.

ANOTHER SALE

Among many interesting things advertised by Messrs. Harvey Nichols, of Knightsbridge, are some beautiful sets of furs, to be purchased at remarkably low prices. The sale commences on Monday, July 6, and many attractive remnants at half price will be on sale on Thursdays, July 9, 16, 23, and also on the last three days in July.

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Having acquired Nos. 157 and 159, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, we have decided to offer the whole of our MODERN and ANTIQUE STOCK for SALE at ridiculously low prices to effect a speedy clearance, and therefore save removal expenses. The entire contents of six mansions and four flats, removed from the neighbourhood, are now on view.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE. 40, Courtfield Gardens, Cromwell Road, S.W.—11.30, 7. Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, W., 11.15.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL. Church Army Church, Eastcheap. Sundays, 9 and 6. Views, orchestra, band. Prebendary Carlile.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Tuesday, July 7, at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "The Civil Service Commission Report," Miss Eva Gore-Booth, Sir Edward Bask, Chair, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

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ABSOLUTE Privacy. Quietude, and Refinement, no extra. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4788 Gerrard.

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